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[◦] BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY

Celebrating the 250th Anniversary
of the arrival in America of
William and Sarah Kempe Biddle

Held at the Pennsylvania
Historical Society, Philadelphia
November 12th, 1931

Compiled by
NICHOLAS BIDDLE

Printed by
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT IN

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE CASE OF

JOHN W. DAVIS, PLAINTIFF,

V. C. L. COOPER, DEFENDANT.

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WILLIAM BIDDLE

1630

1712

From photograph of portrait owned by A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.
(See note 7)



ALBERT SCHWEITZER

1901

1901-1902 1903-1904 1905-1906



SARAH KEMPE BIDDLE

Wife of William Biddle

1634

1709

From photograph of portrait owned by A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.
(See note 7)

TO MY FATHER, EDWARD BIDDLE, WHO
IN HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR ACTED AS
GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE ANNIVER-
SARY MEETING AND WHO CONTRIBUTED
LARGELY TO ITS SUCCESS

the government's role in the economy. The
central bank and the central bank's role
in the economy. May also include other economic
and political issues, such as fiscal policy, inflation
and interest rates, growth, etc.



250TH BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY

1681 - 1931

Officers

EDWARD BIDDLE, General Chairman EDWARD M. BIDDLE, Secretary
ROBERT BIDDLE, Treasurer

General Committee

Committee on Finance

CLEMENT B. WOOD, Chairman

MONCURE BIDDLE ROBERT BIDDLE
LIVINGSTON L. BIDDLE CHARLES J. BIDDLE

Committee on Arrangements

ALFRED A. BIDDLE, Chairman

EDWARD BIDDLE HALSEY	DILLON BIDDLE
MRS. EDWARD BIDDLE	EDWARD BIDDLE CLAY
MRS. SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS	MISS HELEN R. BIDDLE
MISS CHRISTINE W. BIDDLE	MRS. WM. R. PHILLER

Committee on Invitations

Mrs. ARTHUR BIDDLE, Chairman

JAMES G. BIDDLE NICHOLAS BIDDLE, *Secretary*



CAPTAIN MICHAEL BIDDLE, M.P.
Father of William Biddle
(See note 7)



ELIZABETH
Wife of
MICHAEL BIDDLE

ELIZABETH SKEFFINGTON BIDDLE

Wife of Michael Biddle

Mother of William Biddle

(See note 7)

PREFACE

THE Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the landing of William Biddle in America was held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, November 12th, 1931, at 8:00 P. M.

James G. Biddle and his cousin, Robert Biddle, had successfully organized an anniversary of the Owen Biddle Branch of the family, which was held at the home of Lydia Cooper Biddle at Lansdowne, Pa., on May 20th, 1922.

As a result of this celebration, James G. Biddle and Robert Biddle conceived the idea of an anniversary of all branches of the Biddle Family descended from William Biddle, to celebrate his landing in America in 1681. They in turn brought the plan to the attention of Clement Biddle Wood of the Owen Biddle branch of the family, to Moncure Biddle of the Clement Biddle branch, and to Edward Biddle and Charles J. Biddle of the Charles Biddle branch, for the purpose of forming a General Committee.

A meeting was called at which Edward Biddle was elected General Chairman, who in turn appointed Edward M. Biddle, Secretary, and Robert Biddle, Treasurer, and various committees were formed. This was followed by a number of other meetings previous to the celebration.

The speakers selected for the anniversary were James G. Biddle, representing the Owen Biddle branch of the family, Francis Biddle, representing the Clement Biddle branch, and Edward Biddle, representing the Charles Biddle branch.

Invitations were sent to all members of the various branches of which the committee had a record, and a subscription of \$2.50 was charged. The number of invitations sent out totalled approximately five hundred, and the number of acceptances two hundred and twenty-five.

As a result of the anniversary, a number of requests were received from various members of the family for a list of those who were invited, and one of the purposes of this book is to furnish such a list for future record. There will doubtless be found certain omissions as it was impossible to compile a complete list of all the descendants of William Biddle in the short time at the committee's disposal.

A table showing the ancestral connection between the various branches of the family and the original William Biddle, together with dates of births, deaths and marriages, insofar as they could be obtained up to the fourth generation is included which may prove of interest to members of the family.

Further information on this subject can be obtained from the notes in the Autobiography of Charles Biddle (1745-1821), edited by Captain James S. Biddle, and published by E. Claxton and Company of Philadelphia in 1883. See also a Sketch of Colonel Clement Biddle, with a genealogy of the Biddle Family, edited by Walter Livingstone Cochrane Biddle and printed in Boogher's Repository, Philadelphia, in 1883; likewise Notes on the Genealogy of the Biddle Family edited by Henry D. Biddle and published by W. S. Fortescue and Company of Philadelphia in 1895, and a book entitled "Penrose Family," edited by Colonel George H. Penrose, U.S.A., published in Philadelphia in 1903, together with a Genealogical

Chart of the Penrose Family also edited by Coloned Penrose and published recently by the Knickerbocker Press of New York.

I further refer those who are interested to the very-complete book entitled *“Owen Biddle and his Descendants,” and the pamphlet covering Descendants of William Biddle, written by Frank Willing Leach and printed by the Historical Publication Society of Philadelphia this year under the supervision of Mrs. Samuel Hinds Thomas.

The photographs of the portrait of William Biddle and his wife, Sarah Kempe Biddle, as well as William Biddle’s Father and Mother, namely, Captain Michael Biddle, M.P., and Elizabeth Skeffington Biddle, were furnished by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

The photographs of likenesses of Charles Biddle and Clement Biddle were furnished by Edward Biddle, and the photograph of the original deed to William Biddle covering his first purchase of land in West New Jersey was made possible through the courtesy of Edward Biddle Clay, while the sketch of the original Biddle House was furnished by Robert Biddle.

In preparing this book I am indebted in the genealogical part of the work for the valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. Arthur Biddle, James G. Biddle, Edward M. Biddle, Mrs. William R. Philler, Mrs. George B. Penrose and Mrs. Ellen Biddle Shipman.

To Commander Clement Biddle I am likewise indebted for data pertaining to the Military History of the family in the World War, as well as to Mrs. Shipman and to

* *Owen Biddle and His Descendants*, printed privately in Philadelphia in 1927, being an enlarged and revised edition of *A Sketch of Owen Biddle*, prepared by Henry D. Biddle in 1892.

those whose records are included. Additional records were furnished by the courtesy of the War Department.

A copy of the letter from General Washington to Colonel Clement Biddle was also furnished by Commander Biddle, while the copy of the Order of March, issued by Clement Biddle, was furnished by Mrs. Philler, as well as the list of Heirlooms exhibited at the Anniversary.

The information contained in the notes has been obtained from the most authentic sources and is believed to be accurate. I feel that it is necessary to state that in preparing a book of this kind it is practically impossible to avoid certain omissions and errors which may in turn offend members of the family for which I crave their indulgence. It has been my aim, however, to include in the book new facts in regard to the "Biddle Clan" in addition to those previously published.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, March, 1932.



HOUSE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT BY

WILLIAM BIDDLE

ABOUT 1682

KINKORA, N. J.

from a sketch made in June, 1931,
copies of which were presented to
those present at the anniversary
by courtesy of Robert Biddle.

Address of
JAMES G. BIDDLE

OUR ancestors, William and Sarah Kempe Biddle, in memory of whom we are assembled here tonight, emigrated from London apparently in the year 1681; and if so it seems probable that they, with their two surviving children, William aged 12 and Sarah aged 3 years, were passengers on the "John and Sarah," one of three ships, which according to Pround's History of Pennsylvania, sailed from England for the Delaware River during that year. [See Note 1]

William Biddle, who is thought to have held a commission in Cromwell's Army, was about 50 years old when this momentous step was taken. In his "prime" no doubt, but approaching the time in life when most men prefer to plan for some slowing down under familiar environment rather than undertake the responsibility and uncertainty of setting up a new home, thousands of miles away, in a wild and largely unknown country.

A likely explanation is the fact that both he and his wife had become members of the dissenting Quaker sect, and in common with many others were exposed to persecution on that account—the former actually suffering imprisonment at Newgate under most difficult circumstances.

Another, and perhaps even more compelling reason may have been the good reports from earlier emigrants

who wrote enthusiastic letters to their families and friends in England. Listen to these extracts from a letter to William Biddle from his friend Daniel Wills, already settled in Burlington:—

"Let every man write according to his judgment, and this is mine concerning this country: I do really believe it to be as good a country as any man need to dwell in; and it is much better than I expected every way for land I will assure thee; here is as good by the judgment of men, as any in England; and for my part I like the country so well, and it is so pleasant to me, that if I had a good estate in land in England, I should not come to live upon it; for through industry here will be all things produced that are necessary for a family as in England, and far more easy, I am satisfied Though my removal was not ordinary, because of the largeness of my family, yet blessed be God, all is well to our content; if thou heeds every objection, it will be work enough: My resolutions were, and my sayings to several opposers, that I would come; if God hindered me not, no man should. . . . Now my dear and ancient acquaintance, William and Sarah Biddle, my love you may feel beyond expression; and if you have clearness to come to New-Jersey, let nothing hinder; but if you have a stop within yourselves, let not anything farther you until the way clears to your full satisfaction."

In 1676 William Biddle purchased from William Penn and others, as Trustees for one Edward Byllinge, an undivided half of one one-hundredth part (or one-half "share") of the Province of West Jersey. Subsequent purchases, in 1677 and 1678 before coming to America, and after arrival, in 1684, 1686 and 1691, increased his holdings to a total in excess of 40,000 acres. [See Note 2]

The family first settled in Burlington, but within two or three years a homestead was built at what is now known as Kinkora, on a bluff overlooking the Delaware River, between Burlington and Bordentown. William Biddle gave it the name of Mt. Hope, and it is believed that a

dwelling house now standing on the aforesaid site is the original one. Certainly those of us who have visited it can agree that it must be very ancient—and in the neighborhood it continues to be spoken of as the Biddle House. [See Note 3]

As is known to all of you the land purchases made by William Biddle were of such a character and importance as to make him immediately one of the Proprietors of West Jersey; and it is recorded that he took an active part in the affairs of that colony. He served as Justice of the Peace for Burlington County—as one of ten members of the Governor's Council—as a member of the Board of Land Commissioners—as one of the Council of Proprietors, being President during the years 1706 and 1707—and as a member of the General Assembly of the Province.

It is interesting to realize that William Biddle must have accumulated something of an estate for those days, before leaving England, or else he could hardly have purchased so much land in West Jersey. It is understood that he paid 200 English pounds for the original one-half "share" (12,500 acres), and on that basis his total real estate investment, aside from and in addition to improvements, probably totaled not less than 1000 English pounds.

How could a London cordwainer, or shoemaker (for that had become his vocation) afford to plant so much money in what we of today would probably describe as a "frozen asset"? [See Note 4]

When one analyzes existing conditions, however, the question presents itself—what else could he do? He would hardly leave his money in London. His great-great-grand-

son, Nicholas, had not, as yet, established the Bank of the United States; there was no stock market in New York or Philadelphia; no curb market; no railroad, utility or industrial insecurities; no real estate mortgages. Nothing, apparently, unless it be an old stocking or land; and being intelligent as well as thrifty he naturally chose the latter.

William Biddle died in 1712, aged about 82 years. His wife had deceased three years previously, aged 75 years.

William Biddle, 2nd, married Lydia Wardell of Shrewsbury, in 1695, when he was about 26 years old. Less active in public affairs than his father, it appears nevertheless that he occupied a position of prominence in the community until his death in 1743.

As eldest son he inherited the major part of his father's estate, including a life interest in the homestead at Mt. Hope and an adjacent island in the Delaware River, known as Biddle's Island. (See Note 5)

William and Lydia Biddle had seven children—those best known to us being William and John, who removed to Philadelphia as young men in about the year 1730. Another son, Joseph, remained in New Jersey and evidently has had many descendants. (See Note 6)

Understanding that our Chairman will speak of the third William and his branch, I would say as to John that, at the age of 29, in 1736 he married Sarah, daughter of Owen Owen, reputed to have been a wealthy farmer within the present limits of Montgomery County before removing to Philadelphia. In succession to his father-in-law, John Biddle, for a considerable time conducted the famous Indian King Inn on Market Street, east of Third, "at the corner of an alley named after him." (Watson)

Watson in his Annals says:—“The late Indian King Tavern in High Street near Third was the oldest inn in the city; and was, in numerous years, among the most respectable. When kept by Mr. Biddle it was indeed a famous house. There the Junto held their club, and assembled such men as Dr. Franklin, Hugh Roberts, Charles Thompson, etc.”

John and Sarah Owen Biddle had five children—namely Owen, Clement, Sarah, Ann and Lydia. Owen, the eldest of them was my great-great-grandfather, and I like to think of him as a distinguished scientist, astronomer and mathematician, a patriot who placed country ahead of self, and a Christian gentleman who had the courage to follow the dictates of his conscience.

He was born in 1737—and when 23 years old married Sarah Parke of Chester County. As a young man he carried on the clock and watch making business for a few years, and then became a successful merchant and importer.

He was an active member of the American Philosophical Society—a friend of Franklin, Rittenhouse and Rush.

Under the auspices of that body (the Philosophical Society), he made an important observation of the transit of Venus at Cape Henlopen, in 1769. And again in 1778—just one week after the British Army evacuated Philadelphia—he found time to observe an eclipse of the sun, in co-operation with David Rittenhouse and others.

In 1775, at the age of 38—in spite of his Quaker upbringing—he accepted membership in the newly created Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania

"for raising troops when they judged proper and necessity should require . . . for paying and supplying them with necessaries while in actual service," etc.

Much time was devoted to this important work, as well as to the Board of War, which, with a Navy Board, replaced the Committee of Safety, two years later. At about this time (June 1777) he was appointed Assistant Commissary General of Forage for the Continental Army, with headquarters in Philadelphia. This arduous service proved increasingly difficult as the war progressed; largely because of instability of money values and a distressing absence of any equivalent of our present day "gold-standard."

Perhaps one illustration will suffice:—

Philadelphia, 6th March 1780.

Sir:

The Commissary General of Forage informs me that, their Stock of hay at Camp is out and he is sent by his Excellency General Washington to Trenton to make a requisition of the Assembly of the State of Jersey who are now sitting at that place, of 800 Tons of hay for the supply of the Army until Grass—he adds; although The Assembly are well disposed he dont know how they can get the quantity required, therefore desires such help as I can afford, there is some to be had at several places convenient to be transported, but being totally destitute of money to buy it in all the districts of this and the Delaware State and the public credit perfectly annihilated, therefore to procure it is, impracticable.

Besides, I have had about 80 poor horses sent from Camp since my last to you, to be placed with the farmers to be recruited & rendered fit for service and Col. Wade has informed me that he has ordered 50 head of Stall Cattle to be sent up to me as he cannot longer provide suitable feed for them, he says that he does not receive as much money on the Orders which he has had on that State as will pay the wages of one half of the teams—he likewise applics to me to be informed what is to be done with all the horses in his district, the forage of every kind being almost exhausted &

where there is pasturage he says he fears he cannot procure it for want of money.

I have made several contracts for hay that lays me under the necessity of paying part of the money before it can be removed.

Unless you can find some way of affording to me at least three hundred thousand Dollars for the above and other necessary purposes there will be a necessity to dispose of a large part of the horses & Cattle to save them from perishing. Surely! circumstances so mortifying to the reputation of the public cannot be suffered to happen. I do entreat you to strain every nerve and essay every probable means to prevent it. Otherways the department must be ruined.

I am your Obed'. hum. Serv.

Owen Biddle,

To Col. Chas. Pettit

Asst. C.G.F.

Asst. Q.M. Genl.

In this connection it is interesting also to note that Owen Biddle was one of a group of about 80 Philadelphia merchants, headed by Robert Morris, who became personally bound for various sums amounting in the aggregate to more than £260000 (sterling)—for purchasing provisions for the Army.

In 1779 Owen Biddle purchased from Richard Penn the suburban country estate known as Peel Hall—where Girard College now stands. It comprised 45 acres, with the ruins of a mansion house which had been burned two years previously by the British.

Here, as opportunity permitted, for the ensuing four years, he seems to have lived as a gentleman farmer; but, in 1783, because of mercantile losses sustained during the war period and thereafter, he was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and, on that account Peel Hall passed into other hands—being acquired eventually by Stephen Girard.

To quote our Cousin, Henry Drinker Biddle—a great-grandson of Owen Biddle:—

"About this time he became melancholy and despondent. He viewed his past conduct—that of taking such an active part in the Revolution—not merely as blameworthy, but as culpable, and he was so much affected as to offer a paper of 'acknowledgment' on the 30th of May, 1783, to the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia—by which body he had been disowned in 1775. The minute made by the clerk for the occasion was: 'A paper offered by Owen Biddle being read, a decree of solemnity prevailed, in which the sympathy and satisfaction of the meeting were evident.'

This acknowledgment, offered at a time when he had, in the estimation of the major part of the community where he resided, rendered valuable and important services in the accomplishment of the independence of his country, and was therefore undoubtedly held in high esteem and honor, showed, we think, as much moral courage as was required of him when he threw off the Quaker yoke and entered so heartily into the war of the Revolution. It was an illustration, and a conspicuous one, that in so doing he was actuated by lofty principle, and was determined to follow his conscientious convictions of what he deemed to be right and proper, however, humiliating they might be, and regardless of the views and opinions of others. He was willing to relinquish all the honor to which by his services he was entitled, and make public avowal that, on calm reflection, he was convinced he had erred and transgressed. We must respect and esteem a man who makes so open and candid a confession, even though we may think his judgment to have been mistaken."

Thereafter, until his death in 1799, Owen Biddle evidently lived in close unity with Friends and became one of their influential leaders. Also, in some considerable measure, he was able to rehabilitate himself financially.

During this period he developed a practical interest in education, and wrote a treatise on the propriety of establishing a boarding school for Quaker children. Westtown School—about four miles this side of West Chester—was the result. It has been in continuous operation for 132 years.

Sarah Parke Biddle—Owen's wife—died in 1794.

As his brother, Clement, will be the subject of another address this evening, I should like, before closing, to say just a word about their sisters.

Sarah married three times—her husbands being successively James Penrose, John Shaw and Rudolph Tellier (a Swiss gentleman). The only child of her first marriage was a son, Clement, from whom is descended a prominent branch of the Penrose family. There were no children by her second or third marriages.

Ann married Major General James Wilkinson of Revolutionary and Frontier fame. They had four sons, John, James, Biddle and one who died in infancy. The present Wilkinson families of Louisiana and Washington, D. C., are descended from them.

Lydia was the first wife of Dr. James Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, an eminent physician. Two sons, Randolph and James, resulted from this marriage, but both died in childhood. Lydia Biddle Hutchinson died some years before her husband, who married a second time.

Somewhere in the Proverbs of Solomon one reads—"A good name is rather to be desired than great riches." Is not that a ringing challenge to those who are, or who have a right to be present on this memorable occasion, to live up to the heritage that has become ours during the past 250 years!

JAMES G. BIDDLE

Wallingford, Pa.

Nov. 12, 1931

NOTE: Unfortunately, there appears to be no existing likeness or portrait of Owen Biddle.

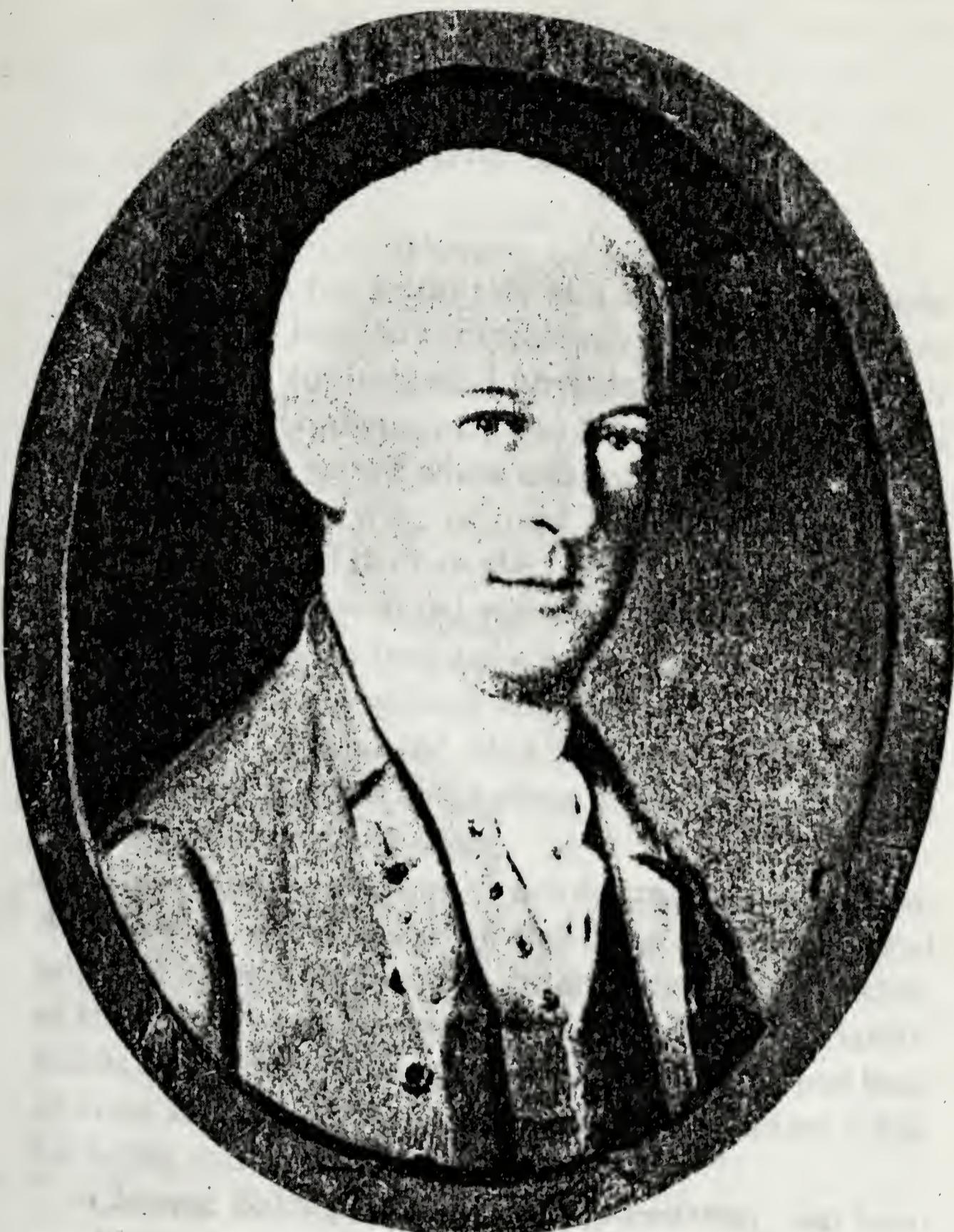
An endeavor was made to secure a likeness through the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and the Fine Arts Department of the New York Public Library without success.

Apparently, there is also no portrait engraved for a book as there is none listed in the American Library Association Portrait Index, so it is presumed that Owen Biddle probably shared the rather general Quaker viewpoint of the period that portraits were a mere vanity.

and the time course of the effect. Although initial bursts of activity were observed in all three conditions, the time course of the activity differed between the three conditions. In the control condition, the initial burst of activity was brief, lasting approximately 10 s, and occurred relatively early in the response (within the first 10 s). In the *lumbar* condition, the initial burst of activity was also brief, but occurred later in the response (around 10 s). In the *spinal* condition, the initial burst of activity was much longer, extending from approximately 10 s to 30 s. This difference in the time course of the initial burst of activity suggests that the initial burst of activity in the *lumbar* condition is primarily driven by the activation of the lumbar motoneurons, whereas the initial burst of activity in the *spinal* condition is primarily driven by the activation of the spinal motoneurons. This difference in the time course of the initial burst of activity suggests that the initial burst of activity in the *lumbar* condition is primarily driven by the activation of the lumbar motoneurons, whereas the initial burst of activity in the *spinal* condition is primarily driven by the activation of the spinal motoneurons.

The second burst of activity was observed in all three conditions, occurring at approximately 100 s after the onset of the stimulus. This second burst of activity was observed in all three conditions, occurring at approximately 100 s after the onset of the stimulus.

The third burst of activity was observed in all three conditions, occurring at approximately 200 s after the onset of the stimulus. This third burst of activity was observed in all three conditions, occurring at approximately 200 s after the onset of the stimulus.



COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE

1740

1814

From photograph of an oil painting by Bernard Uhle

Address of
FRANCIS BIDDLE

IT is difficult for me to talk of a branch of the family which has been so conspicuously commonplace in its history. If for instance I were descended from one of the two Biddle brothers, notorious "bad men," arrested and hung in Canada, one of whom escaped from jail by making love to the jailor's wife, or from Nicholas Biddle, President of the Second Bank of the United States, (See Note 8), that charming poet and wit, who upon seeing a young lady hastening in her finery to a party, murmured to her as she went by: "Satin without and Satan within;" to which she answered: "And old Nick at my elbow;" or from General John Biddle's line, whose uncle was killed in a duel; my task would be easier.

The cohesive influence of family tradition in a Philadelphia clan is evidenced by the story of the little girl who ran in from Rittenhouse Street crying "Oh, mother, mother, what was your maiden name?", while Mrs. Arthur Biddle's grandfather used to say jestingly that he had been in arms at Valley Forge, as he had been an infant while his father and mother were there.

Clement Biddle, my great-great-grandfather, was born on the south side of Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia, on May 10th, 1740. He joined a Quaker Company in 1764, organized to protect a band of friendly Indians, the Conestogas, who had taken

refuge in Philadelphia, from the "Paxton Boys," who had recently massacred some of the Indians at Lancaster. In 1765 he with his brother Owen signed the Non-Importation Agreement as a protest against the British Stamp Act. He helped organize the "Quaker Blues," a company of volunteers, in 1775, of which he was elected Quartermaster-General for the "Flying Camp," and for the militia of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At Trenton he was deputed to receive the swords of the Hessian officers, and spent the winter with his wife at the Camp of Valley Forge, where he acted as Commissary-General under General Greene. After the Revolution he served as Quartermaster-General under Washington in the expedition to suppress the "Whiskey Rebellion." During the Revolution he took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, the retreat from the Brandywine, the battle of Germantown, and the battle of Monmouth.

His first wife, Mary Richardson, died eight years after their marriage, and the only child of this union died in infancy. A year later Biddle married Rebekah Cornell, of Rhode Island, and had by her twelve children. The National Gazette & Literary Register for November 26, 1831, carried the following obituary notice about her:

"Died, on Friday morning, 18th inst., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Rebekah Biddle, relict of Colonel Clement Biddle. During her long career, this venerable lady deserved and secured, in every relation, the esteem and affection of all who approached her.

In very early life conjugal piety led her to share with her husband the hardships which attended an army in the darkest period of the revolutionary war. To the scenes which she then witnessed her mind always delighted to revert, and her friends will long remember the interesting anecdotes of the times and men of the Revolution by which her fireside was enlivened.

From the close of the war she resided with her family in this city, exercising benevolence without parade, and piety without affectation, and endearing herself to her immediate connexions by a cheerful and exemplary performance of her domestic duties, and to a large circle of friends, by the uniform excellence of her disposition, the vivacity of her intellect, and the active kindness of her character. She was rewarded, as was most fit, by being permitted to enjoy the rare felicity of carrying with her, to the very verge of a long life, that keen interest in those she loved, which age is so apt to blunt, and that lively sense of being beloved in return which the hand of time so often benumbs."

Colonel Biddle was active in forming the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, was appointed U. S. Marshal of Pennsylvania by Washington, was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Biddle was an intimate friend of Washington, who presented him with a dozen chairs, now in the possession of his descendants. It is a tradition that his only weakness of the flesh was the use of a bottle of cologne in his hot bath. He was a strong "Republican" by conviction, in the true sense of the word, refusing to join the Cincinnati Society.

His many descendants were distinguished in many activities, chiefly in the Army and Navy. His son, Clement Cornell Biddle, served in the Navy and commanded the Pennsylvania Regiment of Light Infantry in the War of 1812; organized State Fencibles; his grandson, Henry J., was Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania Reserves in the Civil War, and died of his wounds in the seven days' battle before Richmond; another grandson, Alexander, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil War, and fought with distinction at Gettysburg; another grandson, Major-General George

Cadwalader, saw action in the Mexican and Civil Wars; a grandson, Henry, served in the Navy; another grandson, George W. Chapman, served in the Navy; another, Chapman Biddle, commanded the 121st Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil War, and was wounded commanding a brigade at Gettysburg; another, James, was a Major in the Army; and many of his later descendants served in the Army and Navy, Julian Cornell Biddle, his great-great-grandson, being killed in the Great War, flying in the Escadrille Lafayette, shot down in his aeroplane at Dunkirk, on August 17, 1917. Perhaps his most distinguished descendant was his grandson, George Washington Biddle, who was a leader of the American Bar for thirty years; represented Tilden in the famous election controversy with Hayes; and was a ripe classical scholar, spending one summer for his recreation, translating the oration of Demosthenes.

When Colonel Biddle sent in his resignation as Commissary-General, George Washington wrote him on May 27, 1780, practically insisting that he remain. General Washington writes: "An event is soon to take place which will still encourage any concord on this head. We have every reason to expect that an armament composed of Land and Sea forces will soon arrive from France in these States, to cooperate with us against the Common Enemy." Undoubtedly General Washington had reference to the ships commanded by Admiral De Grasse, an "event" culminating in the surrender at Yorktown of which the 150th Anniversary was recently celebrated.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 12, 1931

FRANCIS BIDDLE

**LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON
TO COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE**

His Excellency General
Washington
May 27, 1780

N 2

Head Qtrs. Morris Town May 27th 1780
Dr Sir:

From the opinion I entertained of your services I was sorry to hear in the first instance when the matter was communicated to me, that you were about to leave the army & had actually resigned your Commission to the Quarter Master General. An event is soon to take place which will still encourage any concord on this head. We have every reason to expect that an armament composed of Land and Sea forces will soon arrive from France in these States, to cooperate with us against the Common Enemy.

The department you filled is a very important one, and, on a proper discharge of its duties, our ability to move in case of active operations, will greatly depend. I should therefore be happy if you would remain in it, as from your experience—activity and entire knowledge of our resources in the line of it, I am persuaded the public service would derive many great advantages at this interesting juncture. But I find on referring to your letters of the 16th instant, by which you communicated your resignation, that you are to be in Philadelphia on the call of the Honble Board of Treasury by the 1st of June. If you consent to remain, and on which point I request your answer, I will take occasion to write of you to the Board and inform them of my wishes for your earliest return. In this event I shall consider your stay at Philadelphia as rather unlucky however short, as we have not a moment to spare in concerting our arrangements.

I am, Dr Sir

Yr most obdt. svt.

G. WASHINGTON

TO

COL. BIDDLE
G. WASHINGTON

In consequence of the foregoing I continued to serve til the latter end of September when a junior was appointed to my office.

CLEMENT BIDDLE

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CLEMENT BIDDLE

ORDER OF MARCH

Issued by COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE

Deputy Quarter Master General, Revolutionary Army

The whole army to be under arms exactly at — clock, the tents to be immediately struck and the waggons loaded, the regiments to be told off into grand and subdivisions, and to march at half distances, the officers to be posted at their proper places, the Brigadiers at the heads of their Brigades, the Major Generals at the head of their Division.

The whole army to be in readiness to march exactly at the time appointed—in this position to wait the orders of the Major General of the day for moving that the whole may march together.

The vanguard to consist of forty light Dragoons and one Brigade of Foot, under the command of Brigadier Gen'l. Muhlenburg, to advance about two and half miles in front of the army—to march about an hour before the Troops are ordered to be in readiness.

Reconnoitring parties to be sent some distance in front, and upon the flanks to examine all the roads and suspected places where ambushes may lie concealed—the pioneers to march between the light parties in front of the Vanguard, and to make such repairs in the bridges and roads as are necessary to afford a safe and easy passage to the army—The Vanguard to take their Artillery with them, and to advance from the right.

The army to march in the following order, advancing from the right by subdivisions, General Weedons Brigade first, then Woodfords—Scotts—Wagners—Dehaas—Conways—and Maxwells, the artillery annexed to the Brigades, to march in the order it is now posted in the line, Maxwell's Brigade to form the Rear Guard, one quarter of the strength of which to march in the rear of the rest about half a mile to pick up all stragglers a detachment of thirty light Dragoons to form a part of the Rear Guard—Col. Morgan's light Infantry to cover the left flank of the Army, exclusive of which each Brigade to furnish a party of fifty men properly officered to keep on the enemy's flank and to be under the command of the field officers of the day—The park of Artillery to march in the centre of the reserve or second line—No soldier during the march to leave the ranks to fetch water, but if necessity should oblige any to quit their places, they are to leave their arms with the Battalion, a non-commissioned officer to go with them and see that they return to their proper place.

* Great attention must be paid in passing difficult defiles that the men may pass them briskly if necessary by files, and then form by subdivisions as soon as the road will permit—The head of the column to move slow after passing the defile, until the rear has gained it also. If it should be necessary to halt the troops, to refresh the men, the Major Genl. leading the column must fix upon a proper piece of ground where the Battalions are to draw up in the rear of other, in the order

they march—The arms and packs to be ground and the rolls called—the signal for marching to be a ruff, beat by the drummers of the first Battalion at the head of the column, this to be followed by the Battalions from front to rear, the packs to be taken up, the arms shouldered, the rolls called, and the battalions to march in the order before mentioned.

The officers always to march with their division allowing the men to shift their arms from shoulder to shoulder to ease them, but keep the muzzles up to prevent accidents.

The Major General of the day will fix upon the ground to encamp on—The Quartermaster General with the Regimental Quartermasters, to mark out the ground for each Brigade and Battalion. The army to encamp in two lines, General Greené's Division on the right, Lord Stirling's on the left of the front line, General Stephen's on the right and General Lincoln's on the left of the second line—the scouts to reconnoitre three miles around the camp—the Brigadier of the day to fix the places and post the out guards which are to be given by Brigades instead of the line—the park of artillery to form in the centre between the first and second line.

Each regiment to be furnished with waggons according to their strength to carry their tent poles and camp kettles—A waggon with four horses to be allowed for this purpose to not less than 120 or more than 150 men, the other regimental waggons to go with the column of equipage—the regimental women to go with these waggons—the waggons loaded with the tents to march in the rear of each Brigade to which they belong—Upon the approach of the enemy on the march the baggage waggons to march out of the line into the rear about three or four hundred yards—there wait for orders.

All the waggons of the army except those employed in carrying the tents to parade near the quartermaster General's quarter, to be formed into a park in the following order,—The Commander in Chief's forms the front of the column, the Adjutant General's, Paymaster General's, and Mustermaster General's next in order—The baggage of divisions in the order the line marches—the Major General's in front, the Brigadier's in front of the baggage of each of their Brigades.

The Regimental waggons to have a guard of a sergeant and six privates to appoint a sub command the duty of any in the regiment. Each Bri to appoint a sub command the regimental guard.

Each division to appoint a Captain to command the escort for the baggage of the division including the Major and Brigadier Generals baggage—the Major General of the Day to appoint a field officer to command the guards for the escort to the column of baggage.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Military Stores, and Commissary General, each to be furnished with a subaltern officer, a sergeant and twenty privates, to guard the stores in their several de-

CLEMENT BIDDLE

partments from the line—The hospital department to be furnished with a sergeant and ten privates as a guard from the line—the waggons of the Quartermasters Department to march next the baggage, the military stores next, then the provision and the flying hospital in the rear. If it marches in the same column with the baggage, this column to be under the direction of Col. Mifflin—to halt at such places as the Q. M. General directs. No waggoner upon any pretence to go out of the line or rank to which he belongs or is assigned him, nor stop his waggon to water his horses unless the Commanding Officer of the column gives orders for a halt.

If any waggon happens to break down in the march, it must be moved out of the line imminately—the Q. M. General should have spare waggons to take the load off such broken carriage. Wherever the column of baggage and stores halt they are to be drawn up in several lines in the rear of each other, in the order they march. No waggoner to leave his waggon or untackle his horses but to be in readiness to receive the orders of the commanding officer of the column—the waggon masters must attend to the order of their several divisions, and pay due attention to the orders given by their superiors—When the baggage waggons of the army arrive at the ground, which the Q. M. General has previously directed, they are to be drawn up in the following order. First his Excellency the Commander in Chief's on the right of the whole then General Green's Division—Lord Stirlings—General Lincoln's—General Stephens Commissary Military Stores—Commissary General and hospital, taking care to leave proper intervals between each division where the ground will admit, so that they may move off in the right or left without confusion.

Should the enemy march to the left instead of the right this order of march to be revised.

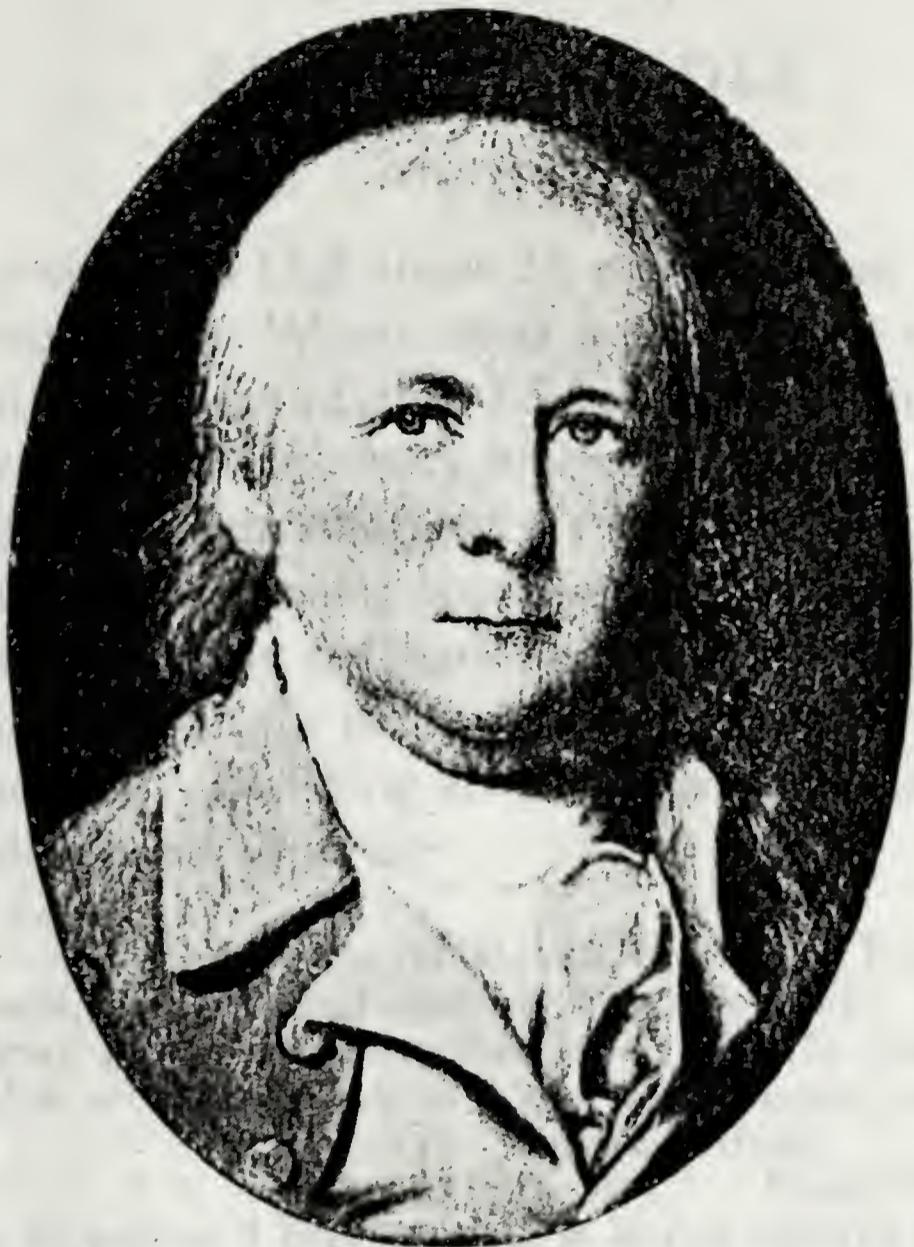
By Command of His
Excellency the General
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
D. Q. M. G.

Camp Middlebrook
14 June 1777.

Furnished copy to
Major Gen. Greene
Lord Stirling
Stephen
Lincoln.

Original order of march
delivered me at Headq.
by Colonel Fitzgerald A.D.C.
C. B.

Sensory function		Motor function		Cognitive function	
Condition	Score	Condition	Score	Condition	Score
Normal	100	Normal	100	Normal	100
Alzheimer's disease	60	Alzheimer's disease	60	Alzheimer's disease	60
Stroke	70	Stroke	70	Stroke	70
MS	80	MS	80	MS	80
Parkinson's disease	90	Parkinson's disease	90	Parkinson's disease	90
Spina bifida	100	Spina bifida	100	Spina bifida	100
Spina bifida + MS	100	Spina bifida + MS	100	Spina bifida + MS	100
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CHARLES BIDDLE

1745

1821

From photograph of miniature by Charles Wilson Peale



Address of
EDWARD BIDDLE

IT WAS in this Hall about 25 years ago that I encountered Owen Wister, who in the course of conversation mentioned that he had been invited by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to make the annual address on Washington's Birthday. He spoke of the difficulty "of finding anything new" to introduce, etc. The autobiography of Charles Biddle (1745-1821) which had been in print for not many years, occurred to me and I spoke of it. Not long after, following the delivery of his Address, he wrote me:

Dear Edward:

— I have been reading the Memoir of Rush; written by himself, and published privately by Louis Biddle. Rush was both clever and able; a remarkable person. But he couldn't write an English prose comparable to that of your energetic ancestor.

Yours Faithfully,

Owen Wister.

Going to prove, I take it, that it is not always the scholarly or ultra-refined mind that produces the best literature. What more striking parallel can be adduced than Ulysses S. Grant and the triumphant success of his Memoirs?

The paragraph in Charles Biddle's Memoirs, which I thought might be of service to Owen Wister in preparing his address reads as follows:

• "On the 14th of December, 1799, died General Washington. The loss of this great and good man was most deeply lamented. Grief was pictured in every countenance when we had a certain

account of his death. I had seen him during the war at my brother Edward's, and in camp. When he was in the convention I dined several times in company with him, and had the honor of his company to dine with me. When he was elected President of the United States, he lived during the whole of the time that he was in Philadelphia, nearly opposite to me. At that time I saw him almost daily. I frequently attended his levees to introduce some friend or acquaintance, and called sometimes with Governor Mifflin. The General always behaved politely to the Governor, but it appeared to me that he had not forgotten the Governor's opposition to him during the Revolutionary war. He was a most elegant figure of a man, with so much dignity of manners, that no person whatever could take any improper liberties with him. I have heard Mr. Robert Morris, who was as intimate with him as any man in America, say that he was the only man in whose presence he felt any awe. You would seldom see a frown or a smile on his countenance, his air was serious and reflecting, yet I have seen him in the theatre laugh heartily. Dr. Forrest, who laughs a great deal, desired me, one night at the theatre, to look at General Washington. 'See how he laughs, by the Lord he must be a gentleman.' The General was in the next box, and I believe heard him. He was much more cheerful when he was retiring from the office of President than I had ever seen him before. Commodore Barry, Major Jackson, and myself were appointed a committee of the Society of the Cincinnati to wait upon him with a copy of an address, and to know when it would be convenient to him for the society to wait upon him. He received us with great good humor, and laughing, told us that he had heard Governor Morris (I believe of New Jersey) say that when he knew gentlemen were going to call on him with an address, he sent to beg they would bring an answer. If this were done to him, he observed that it would save him a great deal of trouble. He was in Philadelphia a short time before he died, and I thought he never looked better than he did at that time. He enjoyed remarkable health, hardly ever having been confined by sickness. The loss of no man was ever more severely felt by his countrymen than General Washington. He was called the American Fabius, but Fabius was not equal to George Washington. He suffered Tarentum to be pillaged when it was traitorously delivered to him, and his opposition and jealousy of Scipio rendered the Roman unequal to the American hero."

and the corresponding molecular weight distribution. The effect of the polymerization conditions on the molecular weight distribution was studied by varying the reaction time, the monomer concentration, the temperature, and the type of initiator. The effect of the reaction time on the molecular weight distribution was studied by polymerizing at 60°C. with 1 mole/liter of acrylonitrile and 0.01 mole/liter of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$ for 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Of course, Charles Biddle's Autobiography simplifies an account of his life, and I shall follow it largely in tracing his career.

The opening sentences are as follows:

"I was born in the city of Philadelphia the 24th of December, 1745. My father William Biddle, was a native of New Jersey, grandson of William Biddle, who came from England, one of the proprietors of that State. My grandfather was a man of very large fortune. He sent my father to Philadelphia, where he was brought up by Mr. Griffiths, at that time one of the first merchants in America. My mother was the daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. She possessed great firmness and was one of the most amiable and best of women. My father was unfortunate from his first entering into business. Soon after he was married, he became bail for a Captain Turner, in a large sum of money. As he understood he (Turner) was going off without settling the debt for which he was bound, my father took out a bail-piece. Turner had locked his room, and declared he would put any man to death who forced the door. As the sheriff and his officers knew Turner to be a desperate fellow, they were afraid to go near the door, but called on my father, who was a man of uncommon strength and resolution. He immediately went to the house, and, notwithstanding Turner declared he would cut down the first man that entered, he forced the door, when the villain wounded him with a cutlass in the right arm in such a manner that it was almost useless the remainder of his life. During the confusion that ensued the fellow slipt among the crowd and got away. For him my father had a large sum to pay; in everything he undertook he was unfortunate. Although naturally of a mild disposition, his temper became soured by his misfortunes, which at last he sank under."

As a boy he was very mischievous up to 11 years of age. His older brothers, James and Edward, took him to task for his conduct. This made a great impression upon him and caused him to alter his behavior. He then quit the company of his companions in mischief and associated with those who conducted themselves better.

and the other two, which were
all the time in the same place, were
not seen again.

On the 20th the party started for the

Sierra Madre, and reached the village of
Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M. They had
travelled about 10 miles. The road
was very bad, and the horses
had to be led. They stopped
at the house of a man named
Luis, who had a large
house and a good
stable. He had a
large number of
horses, and
the horses
of the party
were
exchanged
for
them.
The horses
of the party
were
exchanged
for
them.

The horses were exchanged
for horses, and the party
continued on their way.
They reached the village of
Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M.
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Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M.
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for horses, and the party
continued on their way.
They reached the village of
Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M.

On the 21st they continued on their way,
and reached the village of Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M.
The horses were exchanged
for horses, and the party
continued on their way.
They reached the village of
Tlalpujahua at 10 A.M.

He went on a cruise at 18 years of age to Spain with Capt. Grant (May 1763).

"Falling in with a Capt. Robert Grant bound to St. Lucar, in Spain, who wanted such a lad as I was, he easily persuaded me to go with him and I believe now, that my going to sea was the best thing I could have done, nor have I ever repented it.

"The leaving of my mother and family was the only cause of regret."

At the end of the return voyage (Sept., 1763) he goes back to Philadelphia.

"My joy was so great at getting home that I hardly knew how to contain myself—my mother and all the family were greatly rejoiced to see me. I believe there never existed a family fonder of each other than we were."

(Graphic description of second [winter voyage]—vessel wrecked at Fayal.)

"As Captain Grant had behaved well to me, the family took a good deal of notice of him, and when he was again going to sea, he prevailed on me to go with him. Had I then known the difference between a summer and a winter voyage, I never would have gone in such a vessel. We sailed the beginning of December for the Island of Fayal. A few days after we were out, we had a most violent gale of wind which obliged us to lay to. About three P. M., the mate desired me to go below and bring him a drink; I was on the ladder just going to hand it to him when a tremendous sea broke on board and cleared the decks of everything upon them but the mast and pumps. There were two men with the mate upon the deck, the seamen had, fortunately, taken hold of a rope the moment the sea struck us, and by that means were saved. The mate was lost. As he was fond of liquor and surly, the crew did not much regret his loss. A coop broke when washed overboard, that had some geese in it; they appeared atop of the waves to enjoy very much their liberty. A large dog was in the midst of them, he swam to the vessel and we took him on board."

In a storm in January, 1766, off the coast of Yucatan, the vessel in which he and his brother Nicholas were serving was wrecked. Charles, then five years older than Nicholas, wrote afterwards:

the question of whether or not the mean $\Delta\delta$ is significantly different from zero. This is equivalent to testing the hypothesis that the mean difference between the two groups is zero. The null hypothesis is $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$, and the alternative hypothesis is $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$. The test statistic is $t = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)/\sqrt{S^2_{\text{pooled}}/n}$, where $S^2_{\text{pooled}} = S^2_{\text{between}} + S^2_{\text{within}}/(2n)$. The degrees of freedom for the test statistic are $n_1 + n_2 - 2$. The null hypothesis is rejected if $|t| > t_{\alpha/2}$, where $t_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the Student's t -distribution with $n_1 + n_2 - 2$ degrees of freedom.

The second approach to testing the hypothesis that the two groups have equal means is to use the Wilcoxon rank sum test. This test is based on the rank sum of the observations in the two groups. The null hypothesis is $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, and the alternative hypothesis is $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$. The test statistic is $W = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} r_i$, where r_i is the rank of the i th observation in the combined sample. The degrees of freedom for the test statistic are $n_1 + n_2 - 2$. The null hypothesis is rejected if $|W - (n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)/2)| > w_{\alpha/2}$, where $w_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the Wilcoxon rank sum test with $n_1 + n_2 - 2$ degrees of freedom.

The third approach to testing the hypothesis that the two groups have equal means is to use the paired sample t-test.

3. Results

The results of the study are presented in Table 1. The results show that the mean $\Delta\delta$ is significantly different from zero for all three comparisons.

"We were going at the rate of seven or eight knots when she (the vessel) struck. The first stroke she gave was dreadful, and if she had been loaded with any other cargo than mahogany and logwood, she would have gone to pieces in an hour. The second sea that struck her carried her within the outer-breaker, and fortunately threw her broadside to the sea, by which means our boats could live to leeward of her. We hoisted them out; the long boat was soon lost. The yawl we veered away with a hawser. My brother Nicholas went in her, and did everything he was ordered with as much coolness as he would have done alongside the wharf."

Nicholas underwent a very trying ordeal after the foundering of the ship. The yawl being too small to contain a crew of ten, lots were drawn as to who should go back to St. George's Key in her and who should await rescue on the Triangles. It fell to Nicholas' lot with three others in the crew to remain on the Island. Here they tarried two weeks with only slight means of sustaining life.

Had it not been for his brother Charles Biddle's incessant efforts in organizing a rescuing party, Nicholas might never have left the Island alive. Several times the boat in which the rescuing party succeeded in setting sail was turned back by contrary winds, but still Charles persevered. Let him tell the end of the rescue in his own words:

"When we came within a quarter of a mile of the landing I stood up and called to my brother and Armstrong (one of the crew). Nothing could exceed their joy it was near two weeks we had been absent. I was shocked to see how miserably they looked. The water on the Island was so bad that nothing but necessity could induce them to drink it."

"At Hispaniola, we sold our cargo and took another for Philadelphia and sailed the 23rd of April 1775. We had a tolerable passage arriving in the Delaware the Fourth of May. Upon our arrival we heard of the Battle of Lexington and found the

whole country preparing for war. Being young (30) and considering my country unjustly persecuted, I was as willing to go to war as any man in America. *Perhaps my having little to lose was another reason for my having no objection to it.*

Talking with my old friend Aspden, I found him as much averse to a war as I was for it; and this was not surprising, for he is what is called a worldly man, and had much to lose. I never felt the less friendship for him, nor did I ever feel the least resentment against any man in America for being opposed to the revolution, where he acted from principle."

The first duty of a military character that he undertook and performed was the making of a voyage to France to purchase powder and arms.

"The twenty-second day after we left the Capes, we arrived at L'Orient. I found there was no powder to be had here. Therefore set off in a small French coaster for Nantes. It was a disagreeable and dangerous business I was on, for I was not acquainted with any person in France and after an article that was prohibited from being sent out of the country."

"Mr. Mifflin, who engaged me to go to France, was perfectly satisfied with what I had done."

"As all classes well affected to the American cause were associating, I joined Capt. Cowperthwaite's Company of Quaker Light Infantry. It was composed of men who were Quakers, or descendants of Quakers. We went out every day to exercise, and took great pains to make ourselves qualified to act our parts as soldiers when called into the field. General Harmar belonged to this Company. Of him, Baron Steuben and General Washington both said they never knew a better, if so good an officer as he was. Several others of the company joined the American Army and became valuable officers."

"On the memorable Fourth of July 1776, I was in the old State-House yard when the Declaration of Independence was read. There were very few respectable people present—General —— (Name illegible in Ms.) spoke against it and many of the citizens who were good Whigs were much opposed to it; however they were soon reconciled to it,

Thomas Paine, the author of 'Common Sense,' contributed much towards reconciling the people to the Declaration of Independence; and his pieces afterwards published entitled 'The

Crisis' had a great effect in rousing the people to arms. The beginning of his first number in which he says

'These are the times to try men's souls;

The summer soldiers and the sunshine patriots,'

published a few days before the battle of Trenton were in the mouths of everyone going to join the army, and have since been often repeated. Paine may be a good philosopher, but he is not a soldier—he always keeps out of danger. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, thin and has a sottish look."

"Soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a Convention of Representatives of the Counties met in Philadelphia and drew up a new State Constitution which went into effect September 1776. It abolished the office of Governor and substituted an Executive Council of 12, presided over by a President to be chosen by the Legislature."

It was at this time that the Penn Proprietorship and Quaker Dominion went out of existence and the Penn heirs were compensated by a grant of £120,000.

In turn the Executive Council went out of existence in 1790 and Governorship restored.

"In August, being desirous of having a shot at the Hessians, whom I considered as a set of horrid wretches that would hire themselves to commit any crime whatever, I gave up the command of a vessel to go out with the Quaker Light Infantry. Several of those who signed the articles to go, when we were ordered to March, would gladly have stayed behind. Being determined on going myself, I was resolved to get all I could, and, acting as a sergeant, with a small party, took some of those who intended to give us the slip.* We went in a shallop to Trenton, where we encamped for several days. We had in the tent I belonged to a Captain William Potts. He was a very stout fellow, and would have been thought by many people an excellent hand for such an expedition. He supplied us with plenty of tin cups and small articles of that kind. If he found anything in that way in the camp that he wanted, he would mark it Tent No. 1. If it was claimed afterwards, he would declare it had the mark of our tent, and nobody should have it without fighting him, and this very

* Capt. John Morril was one of them. He got into a new house and took up the ladder. I got some shavings, and threatened to burn him out; upon which he surrendered. He is a brave, good soldier.

few would do. We were obliged, however, at last to tell him that he must leave off this practice or leave the tent. He was a brave, good soldier; he now (1802) keeps a tavern in the Northern Liberties. We marched from Trenton to Brunswick about the 25th of August, a remarkably hot day. We did not get over the river until 10 o'clock."

"The day after the battle of Germantown I set off for Reading. On my way I stayed two days with our army. They were very badly provided but in good spirits. Many of the officers were of opinion they would have got into Philadelphia if they had not attacked Chew's house. After remaining some time in Reading I set off with Mr. Collinson Read for Charleston, South Carolina.

At Charleston I found my brother Nicholas, who had been out on a short cruise during which he took a sloop called the True Briton, of twenty guns and some other vessels that were under her convoy. The Captain of the True Briton, when leaving Jamaica, expressed a wish that he might fall in with the Randolph, which ship he heard was cruising off Carolina. When the Randolph was bearing down upon him, he kept up a constant fire, but when the Randolph got within pistol-shot, and fired a gun, she struck her colors."

"I left Reading the 20th of October, 1784, for Philadelphia, where I had rented and furnished a house. Several of my friends rode with me to Pottsgrove. I was now entering into a scene of life very different from what I had been accustomed to, or expected. At the time I took my seat, the celebrated John Dickinson was President of the Supreme Executive Council, and General James Irvine was Vice-President; both of whom I knew, but had no acquaintance with either of them. Mr. Dickinson was an intimate friend of my brother James, who gave me letters to him, and he received me in a very friendly manner. Gen. Irvine had served with my brother Edward, for whose loss he expressed the greatest regret. I found Council nearly divided between what were then called Republicans and Constitutionalists. From the knowledge the Republicans had of my brothers, James and Edward, they expected I would join their party, but coming from the county of Berks, most of the inhabitants of which were Constitutionalists, it was expected I would vote with them. But I went into Council with a firm resolution not to suffer any party views to influence my conduct, and this I adhered to."

"In October, 1785, the time of the President, Mr. Dickinson, and the Vice-President, General Irvine expired. It was, there-

fore, necessary an election should be held among the members of Council to choose a Vice-President until the meeting of the Legislature. I was unanimously elected and thus, for a short time, was the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania. It is not from vanity that this is mentioned, but as an uncommon circumstance that a man brought up to the sea, and who, from the misfortune of his father, was left without a fortune, should so early in life be raised to such a station."

"This year, 1787, the Convention for forming a Federal Constitution met in Philadelphia; I was acquainted with most of the members. Some of the best informed told me, they did not believe a single member was *perfectly* satisfied with the Constitution, but they believed it was the best they could ever agree upon, and that it was infinitely better to have such a one than to break up without fixing on some form of government, which I believe at one time it was expected they would have done. For my own part I have no doubt it is the best in the world, and as perfect as any human form of government can be. We had in the Convention many of the best and wisest men in this or any other country."

On the 17th of March, 1787, Charles Biddle met with a severe accident. Going home in the evening he stepped into a hole and sprained his ankle so badly that for several days he could not go out of the house, and when he did was obliged to use crutches, then succeeded a further mishap, attributable to non-intimacy with crutches, for in parting hurriedly from someone on the State House steps, he put one of his crutches on the edge of the step, "when it slipped off and I fell with great violence."

This caused a severe injury to one of his knees, "the pan of which was split."

"About a week after the accident, one of my seafaring acquaintances called on me a good deal intoxicated. I lay down stairs and it happened there was no person in the room when he entered. He came staggering up to the bedside, telling me he was very sorry for me, but, says he, 'Messmate, you must not mind it; and as your leg must be cut off sooner or later, why not let them chop it off at once.' I was under great apprehension he would have fallen on my leg. As I could not stir, and had nothing within

my reach to keep him off, I was thrown into a profuse sweat. Fortunately a servant soon came in and took him out."

"As Dr. Franklin was unwell the Executive Council attended at my house, and, as I could write, the business of the Council went on as usual. I lay for three weeks without moving my leg from the position it was placed in, and nothing but the declaration of the Doctors, that it was absolutely necessary I should be moved, and their rousing me by inquiring if I was afraid to move, induced me to consent to it. A bed and bedstead were put at the end of the one I was in, and they shoved me gently from one bed to the other. Although it gave me little or no pain, the being stirred after lying so long in one position was extremely disagreeable."

"The 17th of April, 1790, Dr. Benjamin Franklin departed this life, aged eighty-four years and three months. For the last five years of his life I was very often with him, having been two years Vice-President when he was President of Council. The last year he was President I was Secretary, and from that time until he died very intimate in the family. The Doctor was certainly a man of great abilities, but I believe not a great political character. He at times made inquiries of me respecting the constitution of Pennsylvania, that convinced me he had little knowledge of it whatever he might once have had. He was agreeable and entertaining to the day of his death, always cheerful, and had some amusing anecdote to relate. When he brought forward anything in Council that he wanted carried, he always began by relating some anecdote applicable to the business."

Charles Biddle was on friendly terms with Aaron Burr. The latter in a letter to his son-in-law, Joseph Alston, written the day before his duel with Hamilton, writes: "My very worthy friend, Charles Biddle, of Philadelphia, has six or seven sons, three of them grown up. With different characters and various degrees of intelligence, they will all be men of eminence and of influence. Call to see the father as you pass through Philadelphia."

"After the duel, when I found what a disturbance there was in New York about the unhappy affair I wrote to Colonel Burr and requested he would come and stay with me. He came in two or three days. Here there was a great clamor about the duel and several of my friends were angry at me for having him at my

house, and some people it was said came from N. Y. with an intention of taking him. In consequence of this report, (my family being at my house in the country where I used to go every evening) I staid with him several nights. He would not have been easily taken."

Charles Biddle never believed Burr meant treason to his country. He thought he would have collected a number of military men around him near the lines, and "formed a barrier between us, and the Spaniards, which would have prevented their ever disturbing us."

Following the expiration of the powers of the Supreme Executive Council, of which Charles Biddle had been the active Secretary:

In 1791 he was appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County (by Governor Thomas Mifflin). His brother James, being a Judge of the Common Pleas, the appointment contributed a relationship which enabled him to familiarize himself very quickly with its duties.

The yellow fever visitation in 1793 proved a trying period.

Charles Biddle speaks with admiration of the courage and self-sacrificing spirit shown by Stephen Girard and a Mr. Peter Helm.

In 1810 he was elected a member of the State Senate—his son Nicholas being elected to the House of Representatives the same year.

In 1811, at the anniversary meeting of the Cincinnati he offered a Resolution (unanimously adopted) "That a Committee of this Society be appointed to prepare a plan for raising by subscription such a sum of money as they shall deem sufficient for erecting a monument to the

the cotton plant. It is also known that the growth of the plant is dependent upon the amount of water available to it. The amount of water available to the plant depends upon the amount of rainfall received by the soil.

The amount of rainfall received by the soil will depend upon the amount of precipitation received by the area in which the cotton is grown. The amount of precipitation received by the area in which the cotton is grown will depend upon the amount of rainfall received by the area in which the cotton is grown.

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late Father of his Country, General George Washington. That the plan, when prepared, shall be submitted to the Standing Committee and when approved by them shall be carried into effect." The blank was afterwards filled up with the names of Major Lenox, Judge Peters, Major Jackson, Mr. Biddle and Mr. Binney.

The Committee agreed to the following address and plan:

To THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS

Under a deep and heartfelt impression of its propriety, and as the most grateful subject that could engage their attention, the preceding resolution was unanimously adopted by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. As a portion of the surviving military associates of the immortal Washington, they believed they should render an acceptable service to their fellow citizens by becoming the organs of their wish to consecrate the memory of the patriot, hero, and statesman, who was not only the boast and delight of our nation, but an object of veneration to all mankind.

As the committee appointed to carry the resolution of the Society into effect, it is our pleasing duty at this time to address you, and as no argument could be adduced to increase the influence which expands every American heart with gratitude, love, and reverence for the great Father of our Country, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the annexed plan for erecting a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of his glorious achievements, and to transmit to posterity the grateful expression of a people's love.

(Signed) DAVID LENOX,
RICHARD PETERS,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
CHARLES BIDDLE,
HORACE BINNEY.

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Upon the adoption of a plan for raising the desired money, it was Resolved: "All moneys received will be forwarded or handed over to Charles Biddle, Esq., Treasurer of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, and by him be deposited in one of the banks of the City of Philadelphia, subject only to the draft of a majority of the Committee."

This monument, resulting from the efforts of this time, was the one cast in Germany in 1883 and subsequently erected at the Green Street entrance to Fairmount Park—from where it has been only recently transferred to a site on the Parkway immediately facing the Art Museum.

Showing the "ups and downs" of travel in Pennsylvania a little over 100 years ago, I cull as follows from the Autobiography:

"The Legislature meeting the first Tuesday in December, (1813) I set off on Monday the 6th, and arrived there the next day. In crossing the Swatara we were very near being overset in the middle of the creek, and if we had, some of us must have perished, as it was very cold, the creek high, and the stage full, with the curtains all fastened down. We soon, however, tore the curtains loose. Expecting we should have to swim I stripped my clothes off. A boat coming to our assistance we got safely on shore. At this time they were building a bridge which was so far finished that we passed over it on our return to the city at Christmas."

"At the end of the session I returned with much pleasure to the city, being determined never to suffer my name to be put up as a candidate for any office that could occasion my going to Harrisburg; not that I had any complaint to make of the place, for it is a handsome village, and will, I have no doubt, in time be an important place. But it was very disagreeable for me to leave my family for so long a time as it was necessary for me to be from home. During the four years I served in the Senate in Lancaster and Harrisburg, I never was absent at any meeting of the Senate when I was at the seat of government, which was

nearly all the time the house sat, If they met two or three times in the twenty four hours, I always attended, which I do not believe any other but myself did.

It was about the last of March when I returned home. My son Thomas was then about marching for Canada with a very fine company, and John was soon afterwards ordered to join his regiment on Long Island."

"The latter end of June, 1814, Mrs. Biddle, our two daughters and myself set off for New London. We lodged the first night at Bristol, the second at Brunswick and arrived the next day; by twelve o'clock at New York—I had heard much said in favor of the steamboat plying between New York and Paulus Hook but I did not expect to find it such an excellent mode of conveyance across the river as we found it to be. Having several times crossed in the ferry-boats, I was sensible of the great advantage of the steamboat. It is much better than a bridge for you are as safe, and you enjoy a fine prospect while crossing."

"Traveling back to Philadelphia a day or two after this I received a letter informing me of the death of my much lamented friend and relative Colonel Clement Biddle, one of the best of men."

"General Washington with whom he corresponded until the General died always expressed the highest esteem and regard for him."

"We set off a day or two afterwards and reached Philadelphia in two days—being just three weeks on our journey."

In 1818 when in his 73rd year he jots down in his Journal: "I feel perfectly well, but my sight is not as good as it has been, I can, however, write as well as ever, I never have used spectacles." Six months later he adds: "I feel perfectly well, but I know this is frequently the case with men at my time of life, just before leaving the world; and this is infinitely better than a lingering illness."

He was not to suffer this, but his green old age came peacefully to an end in April, 1821.

CHARLES BIDDLE married Miss HANNAH SHEPARD at Beaufort, N. C., on the 25th of November, 1778.

Thirty-four years later he records: "I can now, January (1812), say with truth what with truth all married men cannot say, that it was the most happy circumstance of my life, and that she has been everything to me I could wish."

Ten children were born of this union—eight sons and two daughters. All but one, Edward, who, when a Midshipman, died at sea, survived him.

EDWARD BIDDLE

Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 12. 1931

During his Address, the speaker threw upon the screen a view of "Biddle Island" on the upper Delaware, and the likenesses of what there is reason to suppose represent William Biddle 1st and his wife (1681), followed by Charles Biddle, Col. Clement Biddle, Capt. Nicholas Biddle (Continental Navy), brother of Charles, Midshipman Edward Biddle, (another brother), Benjamin Franklin after Houdon's bust and the children as follows, of Charles Biddle: Comdr. James Biddle, U. S. N., Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844), Major Thomas Biddle, U. S. A., Major John Biddle, U. S. A., and daughter Ann, born in 1800. He also showed views of the Custom House (formerly Bank of the United States), Girard College, Philadelphia, and his residence at Andalusia, Pa., all of which views portrayed Nicholas Biddle's taste for Grecian architecture.



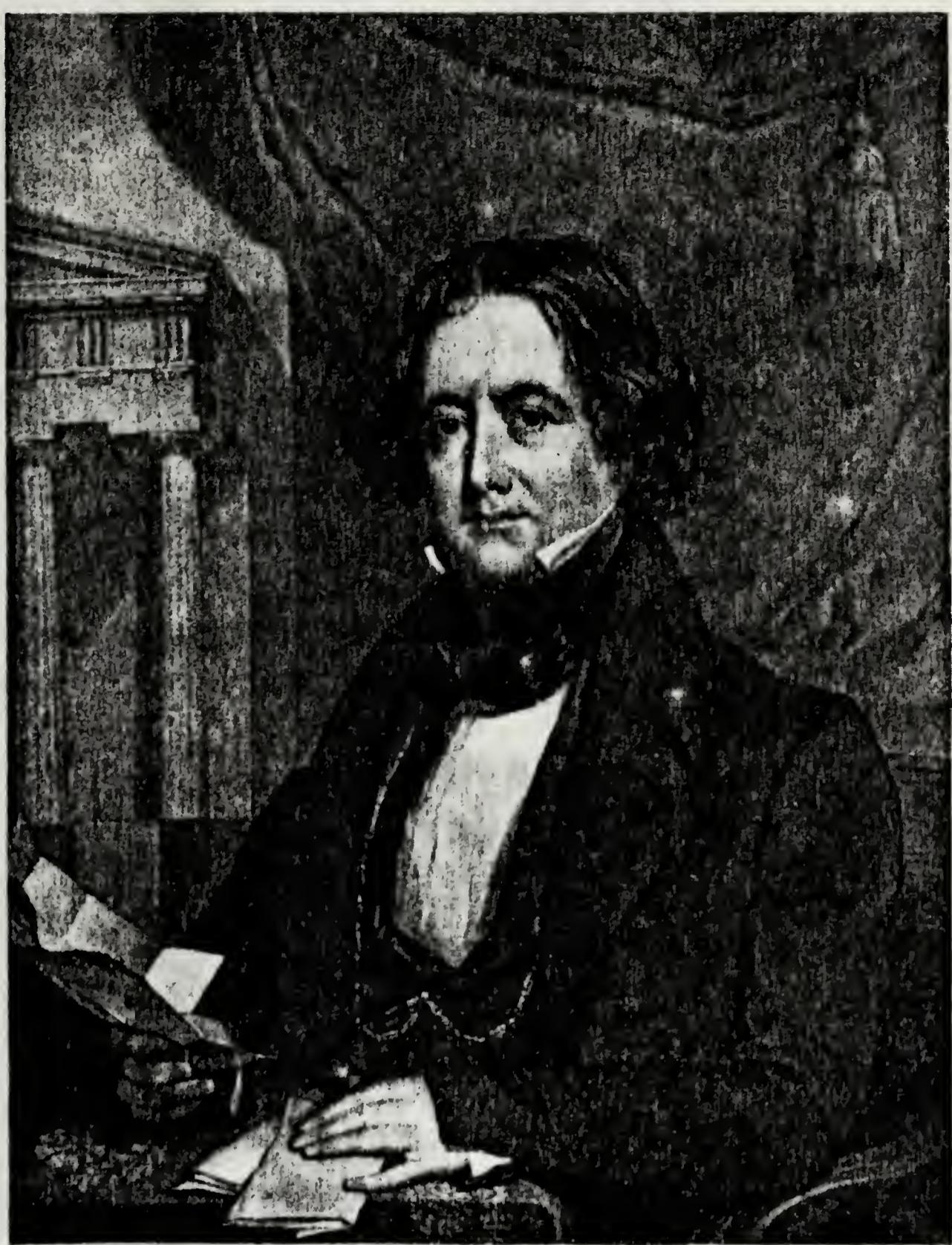
EDWARD BIDDLE
Chairman of 250th
Anniversary

MAJ. GENERAL JOHN BIDDLE
See Military Service
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George W. Bush, 2000
Photo by Michael S. Sparer

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W. Biddle

Painting by Eichholz, of Pennsylvania, 1837

1786-1844

PRESIDENT OF BANK OF THE UNITED STATES



2000

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0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Military Record of Members of Family

JOHN BIDDLE

Born 1736. Son of William and Mary Scull Biddle. Served in Provincial Army during the French and Indian Wars, holding the post of Deputy Quartermaster under General Forbes in the campaign against Fort Duquesne. At start of Revolution was commissioned Commissary of Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, but later espoused the cause of the British, and joined their army in New York in 1778 when Washington drove Lord Howe out of Philadelphia.

OWEN BIDDLE

(1737-1799)

(See Address of James G. Biddle, Page 3)

EDWARD BIDDLE

Born 1738. Son of William and Mary Scull Biddle. Joined Provincial Army and at the age of sixteen was appointed ensign. In 1757 was attached to Colonel Burd's Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment and in 1758 served in campaign of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). Promoted to Lieutenant on February 1, 1759, and on February 24, 1760, to Captain in Colonel Hugh Mercer's Battalion.

CLEMENT BIDDLE

(1740-1814)

(See Address of Francis Biddle, Page 14)

CHARLES BIDDLE

(1745-1841)

(See Address of Edward Biddle, Page 24)

NICHOLAS BIDDLE

Born September 10, 1750. Son of William and Mary Scull Biddle. Went to sea at thirteen years of age and, after several voyages in trading vessels, went to England and became Midshipman on board a British sloop-of-war. Promoted to Coxswain in 1773. Returned to Philadelphia when war with Great Britain appeared imminent. On August 1, 1775, was appointed Captain of the "Franklin" which was fitted out by Pennsylvania authorities for protection of the province and commerce on the Delaware River. On December 22, 1775, was appointed by Congress to command of "Andrea Dorea," a brig of fourteen guns. Captured two armed transports loaded with British soldiers and returned to Philadelphia with numerous prizes. On February 15, 1777, was placed in command of the "Randolph," a thirty-two gun frigate which for a year gave a good account of herself. On March 7, 1778,

ABSTRACT
INTRODUCTION
THEORY AND METHODS

REVIEW ARTICLE

DISCUSSION

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NOTES

politics and public health: the empirical approach. In addition to examining the empirical methods used in the field, this article also attempts to identify the theoretical framework that underlies the empirical research. This article begins by defining the concept of public health politics and discussing its relationship to other fields of study. It then reviews the empirical literature on public health politics, focusing on the methods used in the research. The article concludes by discussing the theoretical framework that informs the empirical research.

was killed at twenty-three years of age, together with all but four of the crew, when the "Randolph" blew up in an engagement with the British ship "Yarmouth." Acclaimed as one of the brilliant heroes of the American Navy.

CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE

Born February 20th, 1771. Son of James and Sarah Biddle Penrose. Brought up amidst the scenes of the Revolutionary War. Selected one of the Two Youthful Standard Bearers to one of the First Companies raised in Philadelphia. Left the City in company with his mother and uncle, Colonel Clement Biddle, when it fell into the hands of the British and spent the winter with them and American Army at Valley Forge. Later commissioned by Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania as Ensign of a company of Light Infantry in the 7th Battalion of the City and Liberties Militia.

JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON

Born December 4, 1785. Son of General James and Anne Biddle Wilkinson. Served in the U. S. Navy under Commodore Perry on the Great Lakes and under Commodore Bainbridge in the Mediterranean. Served in the Confederate Army; and was put in prison on alleged charge of burying firearms, but was liberated by General Weitzel, an old friend.

JAMES BIDDLE

Born February 18, 1783. Son of Charles and Hannah Shepard Biddle. Sailed as a midshipman on the "President" in September 1800, for the West Indies. Sailed in 1802 on the "Constellation" for the Mediterranean on an expedition against the Tripolitans. In 1803 transferred to the "Philadelphia," which ran on a rock off the coast of Tripoli, and was captured, being held prisoner by the Moors for twenty months in 1812. Sailed from Philadelphia as First Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war "Wasp" against the British, and led the boarders when the "Frolic" was disabled and captured. When "Wasp" was forced to surrender to British sloop-of-war "Pontiers," was taken prisoner with others and taken into Bermuda but won great distinction by conduct in action. When liberated by exchange of prisoners, received sword from the state of Pennsylvania and medal from Congress for services. Was promoted to rank of Master Commandant and placed in charge of flotilla of gunboats for protection of the Delaware River. Soon afterwards transferred to command the sloop-of-war "Hornet" in a squadron under Commodore Decatur. When squadron was blockaded in New London Harbor, tried to arrange a fight between his ship and British sloop-of-war. Was ordered by Government to take the American ships up river and dismantle them, but instead obtained permission to attempt to run the blockade, which was successfully accomplished on the night of November 18, 1814. Joined the East Indian Squadron, and on March 23, 1815, captured the British sloop-of-war "Penguin." After British ship had surrendered was

wounded by bullet in neck by an English marine, who fired from twelve yards distant. Shortly afterwards outmaneuvered the much superior British sloop-of-war "Cornwallis" and saved "Hornet" from certain destruction. Returned to the United States and was promoted to rank of Post Captain and received additional honors from Congress, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and fellow citizens. Held at three different periods commands off the coast of South America. In 1817 took possession in the name of United States of newly acquired territory of Oregon. In 1826 signed a commercial treaty with Turkey, and from 1838 to 1842 was Governor of Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. In 1845, while in command of a squadron in East Indies, arranged for the first treaty with China, acting as United States Commissioner. Stopped at Japan and did much to establish a good feeling between that country and the United States. Returned to California and commanded the Pacific Fleet then engaged in war against Mexico. Returned to Philadelphia in March, 1848, worn out by his long and faithful service, and died the following October.

EDWARD BIDDLE

Exact date of birth unknown. Younger brother of James, born February 18, 1783. Son of Charles and Hannah Shepard Biddle. Sailed as Midshipman with his brother in September, 1800, for the West Indies, and died during the voyage.

CLEMENT CORNELL BIDDLE

Born October 24, 1784. Son of Clement and Rebecca Cornell Biddle. Was the organizer and first Captain of the State Fencibles of Pennsylvania and commanded the first regiment of Volunteer Light Infantry, with the rank of Colonel, in the War of 1812. Was the principal founder and for many years President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Was Director and President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

THOMAS BIDDLE

Born November 21, 1790. Son of Charles and Hannah Shepard Biddle. Commissioned Captain in Infantry, U. S. A., April 9, 1812, and served with distinction in Colonel Zebulon Montgomery Pike's Regiment on the Canadian Frontier against the British. Transferred to the Second Artillery and twice wounded at Battle of Lundy's Lane and again in the defense of Fort Erie, being brevetted Major, August 5, 1814, for latter service. Transferred to Rifle Regiment January 7, 1820, and promoted to Major and Paymaster June 1, 1821, to rank from August 7, 1820, and stationed in St. Louis. In August, 1831, became involved in a political controversy with Congressman Spencer Pettis of Missouri, and challenged to a duel by the latter. Because of impaired eyesight chose pistols, fixing the distance at five feet. Both duellists fell at the first shot mortally wounded, Pettis dying the following day, and Biddle one day later—August 29, 1831.

JOHN BIDDLE

Born March 2, 1792. Son of Charles and Hannah Shepard Biddle. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in Third Artillery, U. S. A., July 6, 1812, and served on the Canadian Frontier in same operations with his older brother Thomas against the British. Commissioned First Lieutenant Artillery March 13, 1813, and Captain of 42nd Infantry October 1, 1813. Transferred to Artillery Corps May 17, 1815, and promoted to Major and Assistant Inspector General June 19, 1817. Honorably discharged June 1, 1821. Settled in Detroit and was delegate to Congress 1829 to '31 and President of Convention for forming First Constitution for State of Michigan.

JAMES STOKES BIDDLE

Born January 15, 1817. Son of Charles and Anna Hervey Stokes Biddle. Entered the U. S. Navy as a Midshipman October 18, 1833. Promoted to Passed Midshipman July 8, 1839, and Lieutenant August 20, 1844. Resigned September 25, 1856, and was retired as Captain.

HENRY JONATHAN BIDDLE

Born May 16, 1817. Son of Thomas and Christine Williams Biddle. Elected to First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, April 4, 1848. Was Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Reserves, with the rank of Colonel. Was wounded in the Battle of Newmarket Crossroads, June 30, 1862, and died in consequence thereof, July 30, 1862.

ALEXANDER BIDDLE

Born April 29th, 1819. Son of Thomas and Christine Williams Biddle. Elected to First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry October 13, 1849. Major 121st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 1862, and promoted to Colonel, 1863.

CHARLES JOHN BIDDLE

Born April 30, 1819. Son of Nicholas and Jane Margaret Craig Biddle. Commissioned Captain of Infantry, U. S. Volunteer Army, February 16, 1847, and served in the War with Mexico. Brevetted Major September 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico. Honorably discharged August 29, 1848. At outbreak of Civil War commissioned Colonel of 13th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry on June 21, 1861. Resigned on December 11, 1861, to take seat in Congress.

CRAIG BIDDLE

Born January 10, 1823. Son of Nicholas and Jane Margaret Craig Biddle. At outbreak of Civil War became aide-de-camp to General Robert Patterson of Union Army and served with him in Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1861. Served on staff of Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania in 1862, and when General Lee's forces invaded the State went to the front as private in emergency company. Served a term in State Legislature

(1849) and in 1875 appointed Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, being re-elected in 1885, 1895 and 1905. Resigned in 1907 to become prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

CHAPMAN BIDDLE

Born January 22, 1822. Son of Clement Cornell and Mary Barclay Biddle. Organized 121st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and commanded the brigade, of which it formed a part, during the Civil War with the rank of Brigadier General. Was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg when brigade was cut to pieces. Held high position as lawyer in Philadelphia, and was general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THOMAS BIDDLE

Born January 2, 1827. Son of James Cornell and Sarah Keppele Biddle. At outbreak of Civil War commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After serving for short time resigned to accept appointment by President Lincoln as Secretary of United States Legation to Brazil.

JAMES BIDDLE

Born December 11, 1832. Son of Edward Robert and Elisa Terry Davis Biddle. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 10th New York Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1861. Captain,

15th Infantry, August 5, 1861. Colonel, 6th Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, November 11, 1862. Transferred to 24th Infantry, September 21, 1866. Transferred to 11th Infantry, April 25, 1869. Transferred to 1st Cavalry, January 1, 1871. Major, 6th Cavalry, February 21, 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Cavalry, October 19, 1887. Colonel, 9th Cavalry, July 1, 1891. Retired, December 11, 1896. Brigadier-General, Retired, April 23, 1904.

Brevetted Major, September 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky; and Lieutenant-Colonel, December 16, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

Brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the War.

With 10th New York Infantry at Fort Monroe, Virginia, May to August, 1861; on recruiting service and on mustering and disbursing duty, September, 1861, to November 11, 1862, and while so engaged volunteered his services participating in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, September 1, 1862; commanding 6th Indiana Cavalry and post of Indianapolis, Indiana, to April, 1863; in the field in Kentucky and Tennessee in the Army of the Ohio, to June, 1864; participating in the pursuit of John Morgan through Kentucky, Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee, Battles of Blue Springs, Campbells Station and Siege of Knoxville; commanding Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Ohio, June 31, 1864; participating in the operations against Atlanta, Georgia, and in Stoneman's Expedition until capture at Sunshine Church,

Georgia, July 31, 1864. Prisoner of War to November 3, 1864, on leave to December, 1864; commanding Brigade, Department of the Cumberland to June, 1865, being engaged in the operations against General Hood and the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. On recruiting service August, 1865, to January, 1866; with regiment in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi to April, 1869; in Texas to June, 1870; on leave to November, 1870; with regiment in Texas to February, 1871; on frontier duty at Fort Halleck, Nevada, to February, 1873; in the field on the Modoc Expedition in California and Oregon to April, 1873; commanding Fort Lyon, Colorado, June 7, 1873, to August 1, 1874; in the field on the Indian Territory Expedition to June, 1875; on leave to July 30, 1875; commanding battalion, en route to and with regiment in Arizona, being in the field operating against hostile Indians, December 23, 1875, to January 3, 1876; on detached duty to April 23, 1875, to January 3, 1876; on detached duty to April, 1876; A. I. G. Department of Arizona, April 10, 1876, to November 24, 1880; commanding Fort Grant, Arizona, December 6, 1880 (in charge of scouting operations in South Eastern Arizona, January 25 to October 25, 1881) to January, 1882; Fort Apache, Arizona, to March 3, 1882; Fort Grant, Arizona, to November 2, 1882; Fort McDowell, Arizona. (In the field operating against Indians, March 24 to June 27, 1883) to April 23, 1884; Member Court of Inquiry to June, 1884; commanding Fort Craig, New Mexico, to October 27, 1884; on duty at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (Commanding battalion operating against hostile

Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, May 22 to June 25, 1885, and September 22, 1885, to March 5, 1886) to March 10, 1886; commanding Fort Myer, Virginia, March 22 to October 29, 1886; Assistant to Secretary of War in the examination and reporting on claims of certain states, October 29, 1886, to November 1, 1889. On duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, January 13 to December 9, 1890; member of Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, to August, 1891; commanding regiment and post of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, August, 1891, to December 16, 1891. President of Examining Board at Washington, D. C., February 6 to June 4, 1892, and commanding regiment and post, Fort Robinson, Nebraska, (on leave March to June and October to December, 1893) to date of retirement. Died June 9th, 1910.

JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON PENROSE

Born March 7, 1835. Son of Clement Biddle and Ann Wilkinson Penrose. Served four years in the Confederate Army, being engaged in all of the principal battles. Was last seen lying wounded on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE

Born October 3, 1835. Son of James Cornell and Sarah Keppele Biddle. Enlisted as Private in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, rose through grades to rank of Colonel on account of meritorious conduct. Was captured by the Confederates and imprisoned for a short

time until released by exchange of prisoners. Served on General Meade's Staff during part of War and was always a warm supporter of this Commander.

JOHN COX BIDDLE

Born April 21, 1846. Son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle. Enlisted in Landis Battery of Union Army in June, 1863, before the Battle of Gettysburg when seventeen years of age, behaved with great gallantry in Battle of Carlisle while in charge of the caisson commanded by C. Stuart Patterson. Due to privations of Army life, health being affected was sent home in July, 1863.

THOMAS BIDDLE

Born July 7th, 1853. Son of Jonathan Williams and Emily Meigs Biddle. Elected to the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, February 2, 1880, remaining on the active roll until July 6th, 1891.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS BIDDLE

Born December 17, 1853. Son of John Barclay and Caroline Phillips Biddle. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, June 22nd, 1875. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, February 24, 1884—Captain, February 7, 1894 — Major, March 3rd, 1899 — Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1903 and Colonel, February 28, 1905. Served

with distinction in many parts of the world and in the Spanish-American War. Commanded a Marine Detachment of the U. S. S. "Olympia" (Admiral Dewey's Flag Ship) during the Battle of Manila Bay. Served with the 1st Brigade of Marines in the Philippine Islands from the latter part of 1900 until January, 1903, and commanded a Regiment of Marines during the Boxer Uprising in China and participated in the Relief Expedition to Pekin. Commanded the 1st Regiment of Marines on the Isthmus of Panama in the latter part of 1903 and early part of 1904. In August, 1906, returned to the Philippines and Commanded the 1st Brigade of Marines until April, 1908. Commanded Expeditionary Brigade of Marines in Panama in December, 1909, until April, 1910. Was appointed Major-General Commandant of the Marine Corps February 3, 1911, and was retired, while holding that office, by own request, February 24, 1914, after nearly forty years' service. During the World War was recalled to Active Duty and served as President of the General Court Martial at San Diego, California, until May 24, 1919. Died at Nice, France, February 24, 1923. Was buried March 24, 1923, with full Military Honors, Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

CLEMENT BIDDLE

Born December 11, 1854. Son of John Barclay and Caroline Phillips Biddle. Commander in the Medical Corps in the United States Navy. Chief Medical Officer

of the Nicaragua Canal Survey in 1897-98 under Admiral John G. Walker. Served on the Battleship "Texas" during the Spanish-American War which took part in the Bombardment of the Socapa Forts on the South Coast of Cuba and the destruction of Cervera's Fleet July 3, 1898. Appointed Fleet Surgeon in China in 1905, and on Pacific Coast in 1907. Served in Recruiting Service in World War and General Court Martial Duty.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER

Son of General Andrew and Margaretta Biddle Porter. Elected to the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry on June 2, 1879. Major 2nd Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1886. Promoted to Colonel, 1893. Major in the 28th United States Infantry, 1899, serving in the War with Spain. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army, 1911, serving as Judge Advocate Instructor of Military Law, Fort Leavenworth, 1913.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE

Born August 1, 1855. Son of Henry Jonathan and Mary Deborah Baird Biddle. Elected First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, April 3, 1876. Served as Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, and while serving with General Miles in campaign against the Indians was killed in battle at Great Paw Mountain of September 30, 1877.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE

Born July 4, 1856. Son of Alexander and Julia Rush Biddle. Elected to First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry April 3, 1876, and served on active roll until May 3rd, 1886. Served as Troop Surgeon August 5th, 1889, to June 6th, 1892.

SPENCER F. B. BIDDLE

Born January 12, 1859. Son of Henry Jonathan and Mary Baird Biddle. Graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy in 1878 and served for some years on the U.S.S. "Guinabang" in the Mediterranean. Later resigned to take up ranching in the West. At outbreak of Spanish-American War rejoined the Navy, being commissioned First Lieutenant and served off the Coast of Cuba on the U.S.S. "Fish-Hawk." At close of War resigned again.

At outbreak of World War tried every possible means to be accepted for active service, but due to blindness in one eye and defective heart was refused. At length was assigned to Naval Intelligence Department in Paris and rendered valuable service due to his knowledge of French and Italian, and Naval Mechanics, remaining until a year after the Armistice. Died at his residence in Paris, April 1, 1929.

JOHN BIDDLE

Born, Detroit, Michigan, February 2, 1859. Son of William Shepard and Susan Ogden Biddle. Appointed from Michigan.

Cadet Military Academy	Sept. 1, 1877
2nd Lieutenant, Engineers	June 11, 1881
1st Lieutenant	Jan. 10, 1883
Captain	Oct. 11, 1892
Major	Apr. 30, 1901
Lieutenant Colonel	June 9, 1907
Colonel	Feb. 27, 1911
Brigadier General	May 15, 1917
Retired	Dec. 1, 1920.

*In Federal Service Other Than the Permanent
Establishment*

Lieut. Col., Engrs. (Vols.)	May 9, 1898
Honorably discharged	May 12, 1899
Major General, N.A.	Aug. 5, 1917
Honorably discharged	June 30, 1920
General Staff, Apr. 14, 1911, to June 15, 1914; and Oct. 29, 1917, to March 3, 1918.	

SERVICE

Served with Battalion of Engineers at Willett's Point, New York, from September 30, 1881, to June 15, 1884; Engineer Officer, Department of Dakota to December 15, 1887; duty as instructor at Military Academy to April 1, 1891; at Nashville, Tennessee, as assistant and in charge of river and harbor works to June 1, 1898; Chief Engineer, 6th Corps and 1st Div., 1st Corps in Porto Rico to August, 1898; at New York City, Lexington, Ky., and Macon, Ga., to December 1, 1898; Chief Engineer of

various Departments in Cuba, to September 19, 1899; en route to and in Manila, P. I., as Engineer Officer of Department of the Pacific to March 29, 1900; Chief Engineer Officer, Philippines Division to April 28, 1901; en route to and in the U. S., serving on Board to August 1, 1901; on leave to October 31, 1901; Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia to May 1, 1907; (A.D.C. to Brigadier General James H. Wilson, U.S.A. Ret., in connection with coronation services of King Edward VII, June 3, to July 26, 1902); in charge of river and harbor works and Chief Engineer Officer, Department of California (President of Board to examine reclamation project under Secretary of Interior in South Dakota from July 15, 1910, to November 30, 1910), to August 1, 1911; Member of General Staff Corps, Washington, D. C., to June 15, 1914; on various duties in Georgia and South Carolina to September 2, 1914; Military Observer with Austria-Hungary Forces to August, 1915; District Engineer Officer at Baltimore, Maryland, to June 10, 1916; in charge river and harbor work, Wilmington District, to June 30, 1916; Supt. U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, from July 1, 1916, to May 30, 1917; commanding 6th Engineers, Washington Barracks, D. C., to July 5, 1917; commanding Res. Regt. Engrs., en route to A.E.F. to August 10, 1917; commanding U. S. Troops en route through British General Hq., England, to October 24, 1917; Assistant to Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., to March, 1918; commanding Base Section 3, London, to June 19, 1919; arrived U. S. from France, August 6, 1919; commanding Camp Travis, Texas, and on leave of absence to Novem-

ber 6, 1919; on D.S. as Aide to Prince of Wales to November 27, 1919; commanding Camp Travis, Texas, to February 1, 1920; commanding Camp Custer, Michigan, to September 16, 1920; on leave of absence until retired December 1, 1920.

Awarded D.S.M., "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of American troops in England, by his tact and diplomacy in handling intricate problems, he made possible the successful transshipment of many thousands of men to France. To his executive ability the efficient handling, control, and dispatch of casual troops through England is largely due."

Awarded Silver Star Citation by the War Department, August 8, 1924, "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Cosmo, Porto Rico, August 9, 1898."

Awarded British Order of the Bath (Knight Commander).

Awarded British Honorary Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Awarded (1918) British Coronation Medal in commemoration of coronation of King Edward the VII, 1902.

J. WILMER BIDDLE

Born November 22nd, 1861. Son of Alexander and Julia Williams Rush Biddle. Elected to the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry January 7, 1889. Served with the Troop in the Homestead Riots near Pittsburgh, Pa., July, 1892. Remaining on active roll until November 2nd, 1896.

CALDWELL KEPPELE BIDDLE

Born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January 3, 1863. Son of Thomas and Sarah Fredrica White Biddle, his father being Legation Secretary at American Embassy. Served as Private 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry as Volunteer in the Homestead Riots near Pittsburgh, Pa., July, 1892. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant Company "E," 3rd Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, June 26, 1893. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Company "H," 3rd Infantry, May 24th, 1894. Promoted Captain Company "D," 3rd Infantry, July 22nd, 1895, and served in War with Spain as Captain in Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10th to October 22nd, 1898. Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, 3rd Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard; July 16, 1900. Promoted to Major May 27th, 1900, Lieutenant Colonel on April 18, 1910, and Colonel April 14th, 1911.

WILLIAM SHEPARD BIDDLE

Born May 14th, 1863. Son of William Shepard and Susan Ogden Biddle. Graduated from United States Military Academy, West Point, June 14th, 1885, and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 13th United States Infantry. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the United States Infantry in March, 1892, and to Captain in March, 1899. Participated in the Apache Indian War in New Mexico and Arizona in 1885-86, in the Spanish American War in 1898, and in the Philippine Insurrection in 1899-1900. Military Attache at the

American Embassy, Berlin, Germany, 1902-1906. Resigned from the Army August 19th, 1907. Re-entered the service in 1918, serving in France as Major and Adjutant General in the National Army at Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. Decorated with Medal of Chevalier of Legion d'Honneur for distinguished services. Honorably discharged in 1919.

ALEXANDER MERCER BIDDLE

Born November 4th, 1865. Son of Charles John and Emma Mather Biddle. Elected to the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry March 5th, 1894. Served with the Troop at Coal Riots at Hazelton, Pa., in September, 1897, and in 1898 when War was declared with Spain served with the Troop in Porto Rico. Remaining on active roll until April 1st, 1901.

DAVID HARMONY BIDDLE

Born September 3, 1866. Son of General James and Ellen McGowan Biddle. Appointed Civilian Aide-de-Camp to General Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., November 1st, 1898, and sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands on transport "Newport" on November 20th. Sailed from Manila December 24th to occupy Ilo Ilo, Philippine Islands and was present during the bombardment and attack on City. Accompanied 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry in attack and capture of Jaro, commanding Machine Gun Detachment during attack. Commended in dis-

patches for conduct in action. Appointed Military Chief of Police, Ilo Ilo, on March 1st, 1899, serving until July 5th. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, United States Volunteers, assigned to 36th Infantry, July 29th, which was stationed at San Fernando, Luzon, Philippine Islands, from August, 1899, to February, 1900. Took part in operations against General Aguinaldo and then put in command of Gun Boat "Veste." Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, assigned to Philippine Cavalry in April and promoted to Captain on July 2nd. Participated in constant operations against Philippine Insurgents until July, 1901. Was commissioned 1st Lieutenant Cavalry, United States Army, June 1st, 1901, and assigned to the 6th Cavalry stationed in the Philippines. Returned to the United States in January, 1903, with the Regiment and stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota. Returned to Philippine Islands with the 6th Cavalry in 1907, and returned to the United States in 1909, and stationed at Fort Des Moines. Accompanied 6th Cavalry to Mexican Border during Madero Revolution. Promoted Captain on March 11th, 1911, detailed Inspector-Instructor in Cavalry in the National Guard and was stationed in New York City from October, 1911, to 1916. Rejoined 6th Cavalry at Marfa, Texas, on Mexican Border Duty. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, August 5th, 1917, ordered with Regiment to San Antonio and Fort Sam Houston and sailed with Regiment from New York City for overseas duty on March 16th. On May 1st was detailed as Commandant of Field Artillery Training Camp at Coetquidan, France, and later assigned to 76th Regiment, Field Artillery, which was part of the

3rd Division. Joined the regiment near Chateau-Thierry and participated in the Second Battle of the Marne, July 19th to August 1st. On September 1st assigned to duty with Inspector General's Department with General Headquarters, Chaumont, France. On December 1st was appointed American Liaison Officer with British Army of Occupation and served with General Headquarters at Cologne, Germany, until February 19th, 1921. Returned to the United States and was assigned to duty with Headquarters, 5th Corps Area, April, 1921. Was placed in command of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in May, 1924, and served until November, 1927, when assigned to duty as Co-ordinator, 8th Area, and stationed at San Antonio, Texas. In October, 1929, made Chief of Staff of the 90th Division, stationed at San Antonio.

DECORATIONS

French Legion of Honor. British Companion, St. Michael and St. George.

Received following letters of Commendation:

From General Allen, Commander-in-Chief, British Forces on the Rhine, for his services as Liaison Officer.

Chief of Cavalry, for his successful command of Fort Des Moines.

Chief Co-ordinator, Washington, D. C., and Director of Bureau of Budget, for his work in Co-ordinating Service.

Reserve Officers Association of the United States in appreciation of his help to the Reserve Corps while Chief of Staff of 90th Division.

MILITARY SERVICE

Alamo Post No. 2, American Legion, Texas, in appreciation of his counsel and advice.

Chief of Staff, United States Army, expressing appreciation of War Department for his 32 years of service.

Retired for age September 30th, 1931.

ROBERT BIDDLE

Born May 31st, 1867. Son of Clement M. and Lydia Cooper Biddle. Chairman of Red Cross in Riverton District, New Jersey, 1917-18. Very active in Liberty Loan Drives, making tour of the factories in Philadelphia and selling bonds to the employees.

HENRY WILMERDING BIDDLE

Born October 22, 1872. Son of Edward Robert and Harriet Wilmerding Biddle. Attended the First Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and was commissioned Captain in the Infantry, August 15th, 1917. Served at Camp Upton, New York, with the 152nd Depot Brigade. Was promoted to Major June 6th, 1918, and transferred to Camp Grant, Illinois, September, 1918, when he served with the Infantry Replacement and Training Groups. Honorably discharged December 19th, 1918.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE

Born October 1, 1874. Son of Edward and Emily Drexel Biddle. Enlisted in Marine Corps in March, 1917, and commissioned Captain in United States Marine Corps Reserve in December, 1917. Served in France in 1918 and promoted to Major in December. On return to the United States was Instructor in Bayonet Drill at Philadelphia Navy Yard and gave numerous exhibitions in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

CLEMENT BIDDLE WOOD

Born July 13, 1878. Son of Howard and Mary Biddle Wood. Elected First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, in 1902. Served Troop in 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry in Federal Service at El Paso, Texas, June, 1916, to January, 1917, as Line and Supply Sergeant. Attended Reserve Officers' Training Camp in June, 1917, and Commissioned Captain in Cavalry in August, 1917, and assigned to the 311th Field Artillery at Camp Meade, Maryland, as Battery Commander. Went overseas with Regiment in October, 1918, and served in France. Promoted to Major to serve with the 311th Field Artillery as Battalion Commander. From April, 1919, to July, 1919, served in Germany with the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission. Honorably discharged August 12th, 1919. Served as Captain, First City Troop, Philadelphia, October, 1920, to December, 1930.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE

Born December 4th, 1878. Son of General James and Ellen McGowan Biddle. Commissioned Major, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, October 6, 1917, and assigned to Active Duty as Intelligence Officer with the Military Intelligence Section in New York City. On February 14th, 1918, transferred to National Army and assigned as Intelligence Officer of New York City on August 15, 1918. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Honorably discharged December 13, 1918.

Was awarded Distinguished Service Medal Posthumously February 27th, 1923, for Exceptionally Meritorious and Distinguished Services during the World War, the medal being presented to his son at a ceremony on Governors' Island.

CRAIG BIDDLE

Born October 24, 1879. Son of Edward and Emily Drexel Biddle. Served during World War in Aviation Section of Signal Corps.

GEORGE BIDDLE

Born January 24, 1885. Son of A. Sydney and Frances Robinson Biddle. Entered first Officers' Training Camp, Fort Niagara, April, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, July, 1917. Sailed for France in September and was attached to the Intelligence Section of General Staff, U.S.A. Assigned to General Liggett's Staff when First

Army Corps was formed and served throughout its action at the Front, acting part of the time as Liaison Officer to the 9th and 10th French Division, serving in Alsace near the Swiss Frontier. Was promoted to Captain of Infantry. In May, 1918, took part in the Second Battle of the Marne, July, 1918. Helped draw up the Artillery Objective and Infantry Assault Maps for the Corps front in the attack of the St. Mihiel Sector in September, 1918. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign and after the Armistice was appointed Acting Assistant Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps. Was commissioned by General Liggett to write the Corps Staff History from its creation to the cessation of hostilities. Returned to the United States. Honorably discharged April, 1919.

ALFRED A. BIDDLE

Born December 19, 1885. Son of Arthur and Julia Biddle. Enlisted in July, 1916, in Pennsylvania National Guard. Served as Corporal in Battery "C" of Penna. Field Artillery in Mexican Border Service from July to September, 1916, with Regiment. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery, Officers' Reserve Corps, January, 1917, and attended Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Virginia, from May to August, 1917. Commissioned Captain of Field Artillery in the National Army September, 1917 and was made Battalion Adjutant and Battery Commander in the 314th Field Artillery at Camp Lee, Virginia, serving until March, 1918. Ap-

pointed Aide-de-Camp to General John Biddle, commanding General of the United States Troops in England. Resigned as Aide-de-Camp September, 1918, and attended the Artillery School at Saumur, France, until December, 1918. Assigned to the 313th Ammunition Train of the 88th Division and served with the Ammunition Train until March, 1919, and from March to June, 1919, with Division Headquarters. Honorably discharged June, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

ROBERT RALSTON BIDDLE

Born January 18, 1885. Son of Henry Canby and Anna Mary McIlvain Biddle. After numerous attempts to enter the Naval Aviation Service enlisted in the Army May, 1918, and was sent to Officers' Training School at Camp Johnson, Florida, and assigned to Motor Transport Corps. Was awaiting service overseas when War ended. Honorably discharged December, 1918.

FRANCIS BIDDLE

Born May 9, 1886. Son of A. Sydney and Frances Robinson Biddle. Enlisted October 23, 1918, in the Officers' Training Corps at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Honorably discharged November 29th, 1918.

EDWARD MAC FUNN BIDDLE

Born May 29, 1886. Son of Judge Edward W. and Gertrude Bosler Biddle. Attended Plattsburg Training Camp in 1916. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, National Army, February, 1918. Promoted to Captain, June, 1918, resigned August, 1918, and re-enlisted as Private in Field Artillery and sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville Kentucky. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, National Army, November, 1918. Honorably discharged December, 1918.

EDWARD BIDDLE CLAY

Born June 12th, 1886. Son of Edward C. and Esther Biddle Clay. Enlisted January 2, 1918, at Camp Meade, Maryland. Served as First Sergeant, 154th Depot Brigade. Entered 4th Officers' Training Camp, May, 1918. Received Commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, August 16, 1918, and sent to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Commanded Company I, 60th Pioneer Infantry. Honorably discharged January 30th, 1919.

G. SYDNEY BIDDLE, M.D.

Born June 16th, 1889. Son of Dr. Alexander Williams and Anne McKennan Biddle. Commissioned June, 1918, 2nd Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps. Assigned to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and took charge of Influenza Cases. Honorably discharged November, 1918.

ANTHONY CYPRIAN PROSPER BIDDLE-COPE

Born in London, May 9, 1889. Son of James Canby and Marie Louise Saunders Biddle-Cope. From 1909 to 1913 when he resigned held a commission in the Shropshire Light Infantry. When the World War broke out applied to the British War Office and was restored to his old regiment. Was wounded in active service October 22nd, 1914, returned to duty December, 1914, and was killed near Ypres, April 26, 1915, meeting death by rushing forward and throwing himself in front of a brother officer, receiving the attack intended for the latter, so saving his friend's life.

CHARLES JOHN BIDDLE

Born March 13, 1890. Son of Charles and Letitia Glenn Biddle. Enlisted April 8, 1917, as private in Aviation Section, Foreign Legion, French Army; detailed to School of Military Aviation, Avord, France, April 13, 1917; promoted corporal June 2nd; transferred to School of Military Aviation, Pau, June 28; to School of Military Aviation, Le Plessis-Belleville, July 9; assigned to Squadron N 73, Groupe de Combat 12, July 28; promoted sergeant December 1; released from French Army January, 1918, to accept commission in U. S. Army. Commissioned Captain Aviation Section, Signal Corps, January 12, 1918, in France; assigned to 103rd Aero Squadron February 14; wounded May 15 near Dunkerque; transferred to Command of 13th Aero Squadron, 2d Pursuit Group, June 22; transferred to 4th Pursuit Group October 25,

and designated officer in command; promoted Major, Air Service, Military Aeronautics November 1; returned to United States December 19; assigned to Headquarters Air Service, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1919. Engagements co-operated in: Flanders offensive, 1917 (Passchendaele), Aisne (Chemin des Dames) and Champagne fronts, Flanders defensive 1918 (Mont Kemmel), Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy airplanes.

DECORATIONS

- U. S. Distinguished Service Cross.
 - Legion d'Honneur (Chevalier).
 - Croix de Guerre, with four Palms.
 - Ordre de Leopold (Belgium) (Chevalier)
 - Two personal letters of commendation from Commander in Chief, A.E.F.
- Honorably discharged on January 25th, 1919.

JULIAN CORNELL BIDDLE

Born April 19, 1890. Son of Arthur and Julia Biddle. In October, 1916, received at Essington, Penna., a pilot's license for hydro-aeroplane work. April 28, 1917, sailed for France and after enlisting in the Foreign Legion was sent to the French Military Aviation School at Avord where he received his brevet and was graduated in record time. Sent to Pau for acrobatics, and completed his course in both schools in 51 days. July 31, ordered to Plessis-Belleville for assignment as a battle pilot. August 8th,

sent to Dunkerque and assigned to Escadrille 173 Groupe de Combat Groupe des Cigognes No. 12. Promoted Corporal August 18, 1917, disappeared while on a flight near Dunkerque. His body fell into the North Sea and torn by shot, was washed ashore at Egmond-aan-Zee, near Amsterdam. It is believed that he fell in an encounter with a German bombing flight which raided the south coast of England that day. The Aero Club of America, in January, 1918, awarded him posthumously its medal "for valor and distinguished service." He was given, by the Lafayette Flying Corps, their ribbon and a citation in the Journal Officiel, July 7, 1919. The French Government awarded him the Medaille Militaire, September 7, 1922, and the Croix de Guerre with silver star, September 26, 1922, with the following citation: "Sujet americain, engage dans l'armee francaise le 23 Mai 1917, Glorieusement tombe sur mer, le 18 Aout 1917, au cours d'un combat aerien dans la mer du Nord." His name is inscribed on the monument to American volunteers in the Place des Etats Unis in Paris and on the Memorial of the Lafayette Escadrille at Garches, "no pilot ever left a briefer or finer record in the schools, and none gave promise of a more brilliant future at the front."

ALEXANDER BIDDLE

Born April 19, 1890. Son of Dr. Alexander Williams and Anne McKennan Biddle. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant after attending Training Camp at Fort Niagara and assigned to the 310th Field Artillery at Camp Meade,

September, 1917. Sailed Overseas August, 1918, and was assigned to Headquarters Base, Section No. 3, in February, 1919, London, England, as Aide-de-Camp to General John Biddle. Honorably discharged August, 1919.

GEORGE BIDDLE BRICKWELL PENROSE

Born July 3, 1892. Son of George Bright Biddle and Laura Elizabeth McGinnis Penrose. Died in the service of his country June 3, 1918.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE

Born July 30, 1893. Son of Edward and Lilian H. Biddle. Served with First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, with 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry in Federal Service at El Paso, Texas, July, 1916, to January, 1917. Commissioned Captain in Reserve Corps, May, 1917. Assigned to Remount Service as Assistant to Commanding Officer, Front Royal, Va. Served on Animal Purchasing Board August, 1917, buying animals for the Army in Kentucky and Ohio. Commanding Officer Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., August, 1917, and in May, 1918. Commanding Officer, Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. In June, 1918, ordered overseas and assigned to Headquarters Staff of 3rd United States Cavalry at Bouronne Les Bains, France. Ordered to 1st Army Headquarters, September 3rd, and made Animal Transport and Remount

MILITARY SERVICE

Officer of the 26th Division. Promoted to Major November 11th, 1918. Ordered to 42nd Division in Germany, February 19th, 1919, for duty as Divisional Remount Officer. Returned to the 26th Division in March. Attached to Division Headquarters and arranged for the Divisional Parade in Boston. Served in the following engagements in France:

St. Mihiel Offensive, Troyon Sector, September-October, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive (North of Verdun)
October-November, 1918.

Received two citations from Commanding General, 26th Division for efficiency. Was commissioned by Division Commander to write History of Animals in the 26th Division. Honorably discharged at Camp Devens, Mass., on April 29, 1919.

A. MERCER BIDDLE, JR.

Born November 23, 1893. Son of Alexander Mercer and Harriet F. Biddle. After repeated efforts to enter service was accepted in April, 1918. Sent to Officers' Training School at Camp Johnson, Florida, and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Field Motor Transport which was awaiting Overseas Duty when War ended. Honorably discharged December, 1918.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.

Born December 17, 1895. Son of Anthony Drexel Biddle and Cordelia Bradley Biddle. Commissioned 2nd

Lieutenant in the National Army October 2, 1917. Assigned to the 302nd Stevedore Regiment at Newport News, Va. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant October 25th, 1917. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va. Promoted to Captain in October, 1918. Honorably discharged February 22nd, 1919.

WINTHROP LEE BIDDLE

Born August 11, 1896. Son of Edward and Lilian H. Biddle. Enlisted May 4th, 1917, in the United States Navy. Served in the 3rd and 4th Naval Districts at Cape May, New Jersey, and Battery Point, New York. Commissioned Ensign and placed on duty in New York Harbor. Honorably discharged December, 1918.

LVINGSTON LUDLOW BIDDLE, 2ND

Born May 10, 1899. Son of Anthony J. Drexel and Cordelia Bradley Biddle. Enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in August, 1918, and was promoted to Corporal, qualifying as an expert marksman, but lost left eye on the rifle range, which necessitated spending remainder of his service in hospital. Honorably discharged December 24, 1918.

SPENCER BIDDLE

Enlisted January, 1918, at Portland, Oregon, in the 460th Aero Squadron. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in June, 1918. Honorably discharged December 28th, 1918.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY BIDDLE

Enlisted October, 1917, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Assigned to the 510th Engineers. Served in England and France from March, 1918, to July, 1919, with the 320th Infantry. Honorably discharged July 20th, 1919.

WILLIAM SHEPARD BIDDLE, 3RD

Born October 1, 1900. Son of William Shepard Biddle. Graduated West Point Military Academy on June 12, 1923. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. Cavalry, and assigned to Tenth Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Aide-de-camp to Major-General Charles H. Martin, U. S. A. Headquarters, Panama Canal Zone, May 22, 1926, to October 1, 1927. On October 22, 1927, was assigned to Third U. S. Cavalry and placed on special service at Governors Island, Fort Wood and West Point, N. Y. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 9, 1928, and assigned to Second Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, graduating from Cavalry School. On August 18, 1929, assigned to duty with Cavalry Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio. On September 25, 1929, assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to Major-General Frank R. McCoy, U. S. A., with Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay at Washington, D. C. Transferred to Headquarters, Fourth Corps, Fort McPherson, Georgia, from October 3, 1929, to January 19, 1932. Assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to Major General McCoy of Far Eastern Commission of Inquiry on February 26, 1932, and proceeded to China.

MIDDLE

mp(c)—b—1634
d—April 27, 1709

Feb 6, 1673 Sarah—b—Dec 2, 1678
d—in Childhood d—Aug 2, 1705
m—Oct. 21, 1695 Wm. Righton
m—Mar 14, 1703 Clement Plumstead
Died without issue

b—1707
d—1789

Mar. 3, 1736 Sarah Owen

ent—b—May 10, 1740
d—July 14, 1814
m—June 6, 1764
Mary Richardson
m—Aug. 14, 1774
Rebekah Cornell
as Richardson
d—Nov 3, 1765—Age 3 weeks
as—b—May 20, 1775
d—June 16, 1775
as—b—June 4, 1776
d—June 3, 1857
m—Feb. 12, 1806
Christine Williams
e Washington
b—Feb. 21, 1779
d—Aug. 16, 1812
—b—Jan 12, 1781
d—Mar 13, 1850
m—June 25, 1804
General Thos. Cadwalader
ah Cornell—b—Nov 7, 1782
d—Sept. 2, 1870
m—Doctor Nathaniel
Chapman
nt Cornell—b—Oct. 24, 1784
d—Aug. 21, 1855
m—Mar 10, 1814
Mary Serle Barclay
—b—Dec 24, 1785
d—July 21, 1786
H—b—May 12, 1787
d—Mar. 5, 1826
T.—b—Oct 21, 1789
d—Aug. 11, 1805
Wilkinson—b—June 12, 1791
d—1878
m—June 2, 1822
Thomas Dunlap.

Gideon—b—June 10, 1793
d—Aug. 30, 1826
m—Aug. 22, 1820
Mary Biddle
(Daughter of
Charles Biddle)
Cornell—b—Dec. 29, 1795
d—Aug. 30, 1838
m—Mar 9, 1825
Sarah Caldwell Keppele
d Robert—b—Feb. 7, 1798—d
m—June 10, 1819
Eliza Terry Davis

Sarah—d—1794
m—1766 James Penrose
m—Aug. 15, 1776 John Shaw
m—Nov. 16, 1784 Rodolfe Tellier
Clement Biddle Penrose
b—Feb. 20, 1771—d—1820
m—Aug. 1, 1796 Ann Howard Bingham
Charles Bingham Penrose
b—Oct. 6, 1798
d—Apr. 6, 1857
m—Vallerie Fullerton Biddle
Clement Biddle—Penrose
b—Sept. 28, 1802
d—1839
m—June 3, 1830
Ann Wilkinson
Clement Biddle Penrose
b—April 5, 1831
m—Nov. 8, 1855 Mary Camille Bright
Catharine Wilkinson Penrose
b—Feb. 18, 1833
Joseph Biddle Wilkinson Penrose
b—Mar 7, 1835
Ann Howard Penrose
b—Mar. 4, 1837

Ann—b—
d—Feb 22, 1807
m—Nov 12, 1778
General James Wilkinson
b—1757—d—1825

John—Died in Childhood
James—U.S.A.
m—Coleman
Joseph—b—12-4-1785
d—11-6-1865
m—7-30-1807
Catherine Andrews

James—
Robert Andrews—b—10-16-1809
d—8-30-1862
m—7-11-1837

Mary Farrar Gildart
(nee Stark)
Joseph Biddle—b—1817
d—1902
Elizabeth
Ann
Rebecca
Marcella
Virginia
Julia

Lydia
m—Dr. James
Hutchinson
Died without issue

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and
SARAH KEMPE BIDDLE

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MR. AND MRS. C. ALEXANDER DA COSTA Ithan, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. WM. T. FLEMING..... Emlen St., Mt. Airy, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. JAMES GAMBLE..... Villa Nova, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. MORGAN REICHNER

c/o Dr. Williams B. Cadwalader, Villa Nova, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER BIDDLE..... Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. EDWIN FISH..... c/o Alexander Biddle, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MRS. ALEXANDER W. BIDDLE..... The Barclay, New York City
*MR. AND MRS. SPENCER BIDDLE..... Vancouver, State of Washington
MR. AND MRS. MONCURE BIDDLE Devon, Pa.
THE MESSRS. BIDDLE..... Devon, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BIDDLE..... 3460 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. A. SYDNEY BIDDLE.... The Cresheim Arms, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BIDDLE.... 2017 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. GEOFFREY BIDDLE..... 2017 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. GEORGE BIDDLE..... 2017 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE MISSES BIDDLE..... 2017 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. JOHN HAMPTON BARNES..... Devon, Pa.
MR. JOHN HAMPTON BARNES, JR..... Devon, Pa.
MRS. JOHN PENN BROCK Lebanon, Pa.
MR. HORACE BROCK Lebanon, Pa.
MISS ANNE BROCK Lebanon, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. R. STOCKTON RUSH..... Wayne, Pa.
MR. LYNFORD BIDDLE..... Chestnut Hill, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. T. CHARLTON HENRY St. Martins, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. A. J. DREXEL PAUL..... Radnor, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. HORATIO GATES LLOYD, JR..... Haverford, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. H. WILMERDING BIDDLE

15 Buck Tree Lane, Bronxville, N. Y.

THE MISSES BIDDLE..... Ridgefield, Conn.

250th BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY

MRS. NICHOLAS BIDDLE.....530 E. 86th St., New York City
MISS K. J. BIDDLE.....530 E. 86th St., New York City
MRS. BIDDLE SHIPMAN.....19 Beekman Place, N. Y.
MR. EVAN B. SHIPMAN19 Beekman Place, N. Y.
COL. DAVID H. BIDDLE, U. S. A.....Officers Club, Fort Huston, Texas
*MR. AND MRS. ERSKINE WOOD.....737 Kings Court, Portland, Ore.
*MR. ERSKINE WOOD, JR.....A32 George Smith Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
*MISS REBECCA B. WOOD.....Pembroke Hall, Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

* NOTE: The names with Asterisk are also on the Clement Biddle Branch.

DESCENDANTS

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MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE.....Carlisle, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD M. BIDDLE.....Ardmore, Pa.
HON. E. M. BIDDLE, JR.....West Pomfret St., Carlisle, Pa.
THOMAS MONTGOMERY BIDDLE, JR.....
MISS LYDIA S. BIDDLE.....1735 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MR. AND MRS. SPENCER F. PENROSE
Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Col.
MR. AND MRS. ANDREW VAN PELT.....Radnor, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. BOIES PENROSE, 2ND.....Devon, Pa.
MISS SARAH M. PENROSE.....East High St., Carlisle, Pa.
MISS ELLEN W. PENROSE.....East High St., Carlisle, Pa.
MISS VIRGINIA A. PENROSEEast High St., Carlisle, Pa.
DR. AND MRS. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE.Walla Walla, State of Washington
MRS. PAUL COPELAND.....c/o Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose
Walla Walla, State of Washington
MISS FRANCES S. PENROSE.....c/o Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose
Walla Walla, State of Washington
NATHANIEL PENROSE.....c/o Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose
Walla Walla, State of Washington
MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT B. PENROSE.....c/o Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose
Walla Walla, State of Washington
MISS VIRGINIA PENROSE.....c/o Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose
Walla Walla, State of Washington
MR. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE, JR....c/o Dr. Herman J. Keyser, Rydal, Pa.
MISS EMILY L. PENROSE.....5349 Greene St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MISS VALERIA F. PENROSE.....152 W. Penn St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. THOMAS L. HODGE..Navahoe St., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. HENRY L. HODGE....300 Wheatsheaf Lane, Abington, Pa.
DR. AND MRS. HENRY E. COBB52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City
DR. AND MRS. CLEMENT B. P. COBB.....1230 Park Ave., New York City
MISS EMILY L. COBB.....1230 Park Ave., New York City
DR. AND MRS. HERMAN J. KEYSERPanther Road, Rydal, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES B. PENROSE.....Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
MR. GIBBS PENROSE c/o Charles B. Penrose, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES B. PENROSE, JR.
c/o Charles B. Penrose, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. CLEMENT A. PENROSE.....149 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.
MISS VALERIA B. PENROSE...c/o Mrs. Clement A. Penrose, Baltimore, Md.
MR. CLEMENT A. PENROSE..c/o Mrs. Clement A. Penrose, Baltimore, Md.
MR. JULIAN S. PENROSE....c/o Mrs. Clement A. Penrose, Baltimore, Md.
MR. AND MRS. E. SPENCER BLIGHT..6432 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Pa.
MRS. KATHARINE B. SCHULE.....White Cotton Hotel, Berkeley, Calif.
MISS FRANCES V. ELLIOTT.....White Cotton Hotel, Berkeley, Calif.
MRS. MARY B. PONTING.....2535 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
MAJOR & MRS. ROSEFort Banning, Ga.
MR. AND MRS. RICHARD PONTING.....1019 Hubert Road, Oakland, Calif.
MAJOR AND MRS. DROLLINGERFort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
MRS. LUCY GARRARD FOSTER.....Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
CAPTAIN AND MRS. HOYLE.....Fort Sill, Okla.

250th BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY

MAJOR AND MRS. WATROUS.....Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
MRS. MARY L. B. STUART.....West Louther St., Carlisle, Pa.
DR. W. BAIRD STUART.....West Louther St., Carlisle, Pa.
CAPTAIN AND MRS. JOSEPH A. STUART
c/o Dr. W. Baird Stuart, West Louther St. Carlisle, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL MOHLER
c/o Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. WILSON RITTER.....West Louther St., Carlisle, Pa.
MR. HENRY B. BAIRD.....200 W. Virginia Ave., West Chester, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. BAIRD
200 W. Virginia Ave., West Chester, Pa.
MISS CAROLINE R. D. BAIRD.....200 W. Virginia Ave., West Chester, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. W. HERBERT FULWEILER.....Wallingford, Pa.
MR. JOHN H. FULWEILER.....Wallingford, Pa.
MR. THOMAS B. FULWEILER.....Wallingford, Pa.
MR. SPENCER B. FULWEILER.....Wallingford, Pa.
*MR. AND MRS. SPENCER BIDDLEVancouver, State of Washington
*MR. AND MRS. ERSKINE WOOD.....737 Kings Court, Portland, Ore.
*MR. ERSKINE WOOD, JR.....A32 George Smith Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
*MISS REBECCA BIDDLE WOODBryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
*MRS. MONCURE ROBINSON.....Paoli, Pa.
*MISS MONA ROBINSONPaoli, Pa.
*MISS CHRISTINE W. BIDDLE....."Edgewood," Westtown, Pa.

* NOTE: The names with Asterisk are also on the Clement Biddle Branch

DESCENDANTS

OWEN BIDDLE BRANCH

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BIDDLE.....8th and Jackson Sts., Media, Pa.
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MISS RUTH BIDDLE.....Wallingford, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. D. ROBERT YARNALL

42 W. Upsal St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. SINCLAIR...3613 Fox St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. J. ROBERT JAMES.....Bowling Green, Media, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. FRANK G. BRADBEER

23 Deansway, East Finchley, London Eng.

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL R. CARTER.....Ardmore, Pa.
MISS KATHERINE B. CARTERArdmore, Pa.
MISS HELEN R. BIDDLE.....Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MRS. J. REECE LEWIS.....504 S. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
MR. WILLIAM CANBY BIDDLE504 S. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BIDDLE.....Hotel Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. J. LAWRENCE LIPPINCOTT.....Riverton, N. J.
MISS LYDIA BIDDLE.....504 S. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT M. BIDDLE.....Laurel Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
DR. AND MRS. JOHN RICKMAN

11 Kent Terrace, Regents Park, N. W. 1, London, Eng.

MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT BIDDLE LEWIS.....Park Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. HAROLD J. FINK.....P. O. Box 85, Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. WM. G. PORTER.....307 Highway, Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. SINGLETON MEARS.....Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. HENRY FORMAN

c/o J. Lawrence Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.

MR. AND MRS. LEWIS S. AYARS, JR.....36 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.
MR. AND MRS. P. M. MALIN

c/o Clement M. Biddle, Laurel Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MR. CLEMENT M. BIDDLE, JR.....Laurel Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MISS GRACE ANNA BIDDLE.....Laurel Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MISS BARBARA STOVER LEWIS

c/o Clement Biddle Lewis, Park Ave., Riverton, N. J.

MISS ELEANOR STOVER LEWIS

c/o Clement Biddle Lewis, Park Ave., Riverton, N. J.

MR. J. REECE LEWIS c/o Clement Biddle Lewis, Park Ave., Riverton, N. J.

MRS. SAMUEL BETTLE"Oaklands," Haverford, Pa.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM285 Madison Ave., New York City

MR. RODMAN E. GRISCOMHaverford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. LLOYD C. GRISCOM.....Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

MISS FRANCES CANBY GRISCOM.....Haverford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. GRISCOM BETTLE.....Gladwyne, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. LUDLOW GRISCOM...21 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass.

REV. ACTON GRISCOM.....Chapel Farm, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM, 3RD

c/o Rodman E. Griscom, Haverford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. JABISH HOLMES, JR.

c/o Rodman E. Griscom, Haverford, Pa.

250th BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY

MR. RODMAN E. GRISCOM, JR....."Evans School," Tucson, Ariz.
MR. AND MRS. BRONSON WINTHROP GRISCOM

580 Park Ave., New York City

MR. LLOYD PRESTON GRISCOM

c/o Lloyd C. Griscom, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

MR. GRISCOM BETTLE, JR.....Gladwyne, Pa.

MISS FRANCES CANBY THOMAS.....North Franklin St., West Chester, Pa.

MRS. ISAAC BIDDLE THOMAS.....1085 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. LOGAN.....16 Bala Ave., Bala, Pa.

MISS ELIZABETH UTLEY THOMAS.....1085 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. EDWARD UTLEY THOMAS.....1085 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. JOHN W. LOGAN, JR.....16 Bala Ave., Bala, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY WILLIAM NEED

c/o John W. Logan, 16 Bala Ave., Bala, Pa.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS LOGAN..c/o John W. Logan, 16 Bala Ave., Bala, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK NORMAN MCLEOD

290 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

MR. AND MRS. ALAN WOOD, 3RD.....615 Pembroke Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD WOOD, JR.....Conshohocken, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT BIDDLE WOOD.....Conshohocken, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. WM. B. READ.....Conshohocken, Pa.

MISS MARIAN BIDDLE WOOD.....Conshohocken, Pa.

MISS HELEN WOOD MCLEOD.....290 Irving Ave., Providence; R. I.

MR. HARLESTON READ WOOD.....615 Pembroke Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MISS CATHERINE VAUX WOOD.....615 Pembroke Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MISS ALICE GREY WOOD.....c/o Howard Wood, Jr., Conshohocken, Pa.

MR. HOWARD WOOD, 3RD.....Conshohocken, Pa.

MISS MARY BIDDLE READ.....c/o Wm. B. Read, Conshohocken, Pa.

MISS ANNE STONEY READ.....c/o Wm. B. Read, Conshohocken, Pa.

MR. HOWARD WOOD READ.....c/o Wm. B. Read, Conshohocken, Pa.

MRS. CHAS. WILLIAMS.....Haverford, Pa.

MRS. RANDAL MORGAN

389 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE H. WILBUR.....Haverford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. ALMET JENKS....."Pickeridge," Southern Pines, N. C.

MISS ELEANOR BIDDLE WILLIAMS WILBUR:.....Haverford, Pa.

MRS. FRANCIS C. BIDDLE.....7947 Winston Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD T. BIDDLE.....South High St., West Chester, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE D. BIDDLE.....South High St., West Chester, Pa.

MISS MARY T. BIDDLE.....South High St., West Chester, Pa.

MR. JOHN M. BIDDLE.....South High St., West Chester, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. BIDDLE, JR....1 Pierrepont St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD BIDDLE

518 W. Manheim St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

MR. WILLIAM W. BIDDLE..518 W. Manheim St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

MR. AND MRS. AUSTIN C. LEEDS.....Wallingford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD G. PENNOCK.....Wallingford, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR K. HULME

7947 Winston Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa

MR. AND MRS. EDMUND STIRLING.4517 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. JOHN NEILL.....Hotel Angleterre, Rome, Italy

MRS. E. B. RITTER..Hotel Colonial, 11th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

DESCENDANTS

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD BIDDLE CLAY

5 E. Hampton Rd., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
MISS GLADYS M. CLAY.. Rounfort Inn, Rounfort Rd., Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.
MISS MARY MATILDA HALSEY..... Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
REV. JAMES BIDDLE HALSEY..... 333 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
REV. FREDERICK BIDDLE HALSEY... 333 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MISS ELIZABETH HALSEY 333 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
DR. AND MRS. CLARENCE P. MAY.. 333 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. FRANCIS YARNALL HALSEY.... 333 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD BIDDLE HALSEY..... Radnor, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. JOSHUA W. ATLEE..... 100 Linden Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MISS CLARA BIDDLE ATLEE 207 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BIDDLE ATLEE 114 Elm Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MISS MARTHA McILVAIN BIDDLE..... 207 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MISS HELEN ELSIE BIDDLE..... 207 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MILLER BIDDLE, JR..... R. F. D., Riverton, N. J.
MISS ANNA LIPPINCOTT BIDDLE R. F. D., Riverton, N. J.
MR. CHARLES MILLER BIDDLE, 3RD..... Guilford College, Guilford, N. C.
MR. SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT BIDDLE... Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
MRS. ROBERT BIDDLE, 2ND..... 607 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MISS MARIAN SCULL BIDDLE 607 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. ROBERT BIDDLE, 3RD..... Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
MR. RICHARD SCULL BIDDLE..... Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. HUGH McILVAIN BIDDLE... 201 Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. AND MRS. NATHAN MYERS FITLER. 10 Pennstone Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. NATHAN MEYERS FITLER, JR..... Haverford, Pa.
MISS CAROLINE FENNIMORE FITLER Haverford, Pa.
MISS ELSIE-MARY BIDDLE FITLER Haverford, Pa.
MR. HENRY BIDDLE FITLER Wynnewood, Pa.
MR. RALSTON BIDDLE FITLER..... Wynnewood, Pa.
MISS FAITH BIDDLE FITLER Wynnewood, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. HENRY CANBY BIDDLE.... 204 Aberdeen Ave., Wayne, Pa.
MR. HENRY CANBY BIDDLE, 3RD 204 Aberdeen Ave., Wayne, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. WALTER PAGE..... Wynnewood, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM GARDNER CROWELL Haverford, Pa.
MISS BARBARA PAGE..... Wynnewood, Pa.
MR. R. RALSTON BIDDLE... Aberdeen Ave. and Orchard Way, Wayne, Pa.
MRS. JOHN C. W. FRISHMUTH..... Monticello, Fla.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES S. FRISHMUTH. 2123 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MISS ANNA BIDDLE FRISHMUTH..... 20 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. CLARENCE CECIL FITLER 222 Ladbroke Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. ANDERSON..... Bank Ave., Riverton, N. J.
MR. JOHN COFFIN WHITNEY FRISHMUTH Monticello, Fla.
MR. AND MRS. PERCY ALLEN RANSOME..... Golf Road, Riverton, N. J.
MRS. JAMES STARK..... 1628 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. PHILLIP C. GARRETT.... 524 Locust Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH RHOADS..... Moylan, Pa.
MR. AND MRS. J. EDGAR RHOADS.. 1105 N. Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH RHOADS, JR. Westtown, Pa.
MISS ANNA P. RHOADS..... 1105 N. Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
MR. JOHN BIDDLE RHOADS Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
MISS RUTH C. RHOADS..... Westtown School, Westtown, Pa.

DESCENDANTS

ANN BIDDLE WILKINSON BRANCH

MR. AND MRS. JAMES WILKINSON New Orleans, La.
MR. AND MRS. HUGH M. WILKINSON
6427 West End Blvd., New Orleans, La.
MISS ELIZABETH WILKINSON 1632 C St., New Orleans, La.
MR. AND MRS. W. E. DAWES New Orleans, La.
MR. HORACE WILKINSON Baton Rouge, La.
MR. ERNEST WILKINSON Washington, D. C.
*MR. JESSE PENROSE WILKINSON .. 1224 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.
*COMMANDER AND MRS. THEODORE S. WILKINSON
U. S. Navy, c/o Navy Dept. Washington, D. C.

MARKS BIDDLE BRANCH

JOHN C. MERCER BIDDLE

SARAH BIDDLE PENROSE BRANCH

COLONEL GEORGE H. PENROSE..... 49 W. 44th St., New York City
MRS. CHARLES W. PENROSE..... Florence Court, East, Washington, D. C.
MRS. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE..... Bay St., Locust, Miss.
CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE Bay St., Locust, Miss.
NORVIN H. PENROSE..... Bay St., Locust, Miss.
MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE..... 295 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.
MR. AND MRS. RICHARD H. SHARP..... 295 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.
†MR. JESSE PENROSE WILKINSON .. 1224 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.
†COMMANDER AND MRS. THEODORE S. WILKINSON
U. S. Navy, c/o Navy Dept. Washington, D. C.

* NOTE: The names with asterisk are also on the Sarah Biddle Penrose Branch.

† NOTE: The names with dagger are also on the Ann Biddle Wilkinson Branch.

ACCEPTANCES TO
BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY—NOVEMBER 12th, 1931

MISS ELIZABETH CALDWELL BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE
MISS LILIAN LEE BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. ANDREW S. BLAIR
MR. & MRS. EDWARD BIDDLE	MRS. SYDNEY BIDDLE BARROWS
MR. & MRS. MONCURE BIDDLE	MRS. ELLEN SHIPMAN
MRS. A. J. DREXEL PAUL	MR. & MRS. ROBERT BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. WM. R. PHILLER	MR. & MRS. HAROLD J. FINK
MR. & MRS. WM. WHITE	MR. & MRS. WM. G. PORTER
MISS CHRISTINE W. BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. CLEMENT B. WOOD
MISS HELEN R. BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. SAMUEL WAGNER
MR. EDW. MACFUNK BIDDLE, JR.	MISS CONSTANCE BIDDLE
MR. LYNFORD BIDDLE	MISS ALICE BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. CHAS. J. BIDDLE	MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. EDMUND STIRLING	MR. & MRS. EDWARD B. CLAY
MISS MARTHA McI. BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. A. MERCER BIDDLE, JR.
MISS HELEN ELSIE BIDDLE	MRS. SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS
MISS CLARA BIDDLE ATLEE	MRS. C. D. FAGAN
MR. & MRS. NICHOLAS BIDDLE	MR. & MRS. HUGH McILVAIN
MR. & MRS. FRANCIS BIDDLE	BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. A. MERCER BIDDLE	MISS LYDIA BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. DILLON BIDDLE	MISS SARAH M. PENROSE
MR. & MRS. JAMES G. BIDDLE	MISS ELLEN W. PENROSE
MISS RUTH BIDDLE	MISS VIRGINIA A. PENROSE
MR. & MRS. D. ROBERT YARNALL	MR. & MRS. THOMAS NEWHALL
MR. & MRS. J. ROBERT JAMES	MR. BLACKWELL NEWHALL
MR. & MRS. JOHN S. SINCLAIR	MR. H. J. B. BAIRD
MRS. JAMES STARKE	MISS MARION BIDDLE WOOD
MRS. ROBERT CODMAN	MRS. ARTHUR BIDDLE
MRS. DUANE WILLIAMS	MISS EDITH BIDDLE
THE MISSES CADWALADER	MR. & MRS. EDW. B. HALSEY
JOHN CADWALADER, ESQ.	MR. & MRS. ANDREW VAN PELT
LIEUT. WM. SHEPARD BIDDLE	MISS SUSAN DAYTON COPLAND
COMMANDER CLEMENT BIDDLE	MISS EMILY L. PENROSE
MR. & MRS. LIVINGSTON LUDLOW	MR. CLEMENT M. BIDDLE
BIDDLE	MISS CAROLINE BIDDLE
MRS. CHARLES BIDDLE	MRS. FRANCIS C. BIDDLE
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BIDDLE	MRS. H. CADWALADER CHAPMAN
MRS. MONCURE ROBINSON	MISS LYDIA BIDDLE
MISS LYDIA S. MONCURE ROBINSON	MR. & MRS. ALEX. BIDDLE
MRS. ALEXANDER B. COXE	MRS. EDWARD G. RHOADS
MR. & MRS. JOHN C. BIDDLE	MISS RUTH ELY RHOADS
MRS. CHARLES E. COXE	MISS CAROLINE P. RHOADS
MR. & MRS. W. MEADE	MR. & MRS. ARTHUR K. HULME
FLETCHER, JR.	DR. & MRS. HERMAN J. KEYSER
MRS. ALFRED C. PRIME	MISS REBECCA BIDDLE WOOD
MISS EMILY WILLIAMS BIDDLE	MISS ELIZABETH B. CARTER
MAJOR & MRS. A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE	MRS. JOSIAH LOW BLACKWELL





BIDDLE ANNIVERSARY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1931



ACCEPTANCES

MR. & MRS. W. W. PHILLER
MR. & MRS. WINTHROP L. BIDDLE
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WAINWRIGHT
MR. JOSEPH R. WAINWRIGHT
MISS MARY KING WAINWRIGHT
MRS. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS
MR. BOIES PENROSE
MISS GLADYS M. CLAY
MR. & MRS. J. EDGAR RHOADS
MR. & MRS. EDWARD M. BIDDLE
MISS CAROLINE R. D. BAIRD
MR. & MRS. ALFRED A. BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. W. HUBERT
FULWEILER
MRS. CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN
MR. PHILIP G. RHOADS
MR. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE, JR.
MRS. HENRY EVERTON COLT
MR. & MRS. HENRY LATIMER HODGE
MISS MARY WINSOR
MR. & MRS. HENRY CARVILL
LEWIS
MR. WILLIAM C. BIDDLE
MRS. AUSTIN C. LEEDS
MRS. J. R. LEWIS
MR. & MRS. JOSHUA W. ATLEE
MR. & MRS. THOMAS L. HODGE
MR. & MRS. CRAIG BIDDLE, JR.
MRS. HENRY S. WILLIAMS
MRS. EDWARD S. WOOD, JR.
MR. & MRS. HARRY THAYER
MRS. CHARLES WILLIAMS
MRS. RANDALL MORGAN
MR. & MRS. DONALD G. BAIRD
MR. & MRS. EDWARD PENNOCK
MR. & MRS. EDWARD T. BIDDLE

MR. & MRS. WM. E. RHOADS
MISS ELIZABETH RHOADS
MISS GRACE RHOADS
MR. RICHARD H. RHOADS
MRS. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. N. MYERS FITLER
MR. & MRS. LAMBERT CADWALADER
MISS SYDNEY BIDDLE
MRS. JOHN PENN BROCK
MISS SUSAN D. WILLIAMS
MR. & MRS. A. J. DREXEL
BIDDLE, JR.
MR. & MRS. EDW. B. ROBINETTE
MISS ELISE BIDDLE ROBINSON
DR. & MRS. THOMAS F. BRANSON
MR. JOHN B. G. BRANSON
MRS. G. MOTT WILLIAMS
MRS. S. B. BIDDLE
MR. MAURY BIDDLE PAUL
MRS. J. WILMER BIDDLE
MISS EMMA L. G. THOMAS
MISS MARIAN SCULL BIDDLE
MR. & MRS. HOWARD WOOD, JR.
MR. & MRS. JOHN HAMPTON
BARNES
MRS. J. LAWRENCE LIPPINCOTT
MR. & MRS. WM. B. READ
MISS MARY BIDDLE READ
MRS. HENRY E. FORMAN
MR. & MRS. T. CHARLTON HENRY
MRS. JOHN H. FULWEILER
DR. & MRS. WILLIAMS BIDDLE
CADWALADER
DR. & MRS. TEMPLE SEDGWICK FAY
MR. RODMAN E. GRISCOM
MISS JANE BIDDLE LEWIS

Heirlooms Displayed at Biddle Anniversary

MRS. ALEXANDER BROWN COXE

Miniatures of Marks John Biddle (1765-1849) and his wife, Jane Dundas Biddle.

MRS. ANDREW A. BLAIR

Miniature of Christine Biddle (Wife of Thomas Biddle—1776-1857). Silver Dish presented by City of Philadelphia to Dr. Nathaniel Chapman (1789-1832). Loaned by Mrs. Andrew A. Blair.

MRS. ARTHUR BIDDLE

Miniatures of Colonel Clement Biddle (1740-1814) and his Wife, Rebekah Cornell Biddle.

MISS CHRISTINE W. BIDDLE

Letters. Gen. Greene to Col. Clement Biddle, Aug. 3d, 1780. Gen. Washington to Col. Clement Biddle, June 8th, 1797. Gen. Greene to Col. Clement Biddle, Oct. 27th, 1779. Gen. Washington to Col. Clement Biddle, from Yellow Springs, Sept. 17th, 1777. Gen. Knox to Col. Clement Biddle, March, 1798. Capt. Nicholas Biddle to his sister, Mrs. Lydia Biddle McFunn. Edward C. Biddle to Col. Burd, Aug. 7th, 1759. Wm. McFunn Biddle to Mrs. Catherine Lux, May 10th, 1789. Mary Scull Biddle to Mrs. Abbie Falls, March 30th, 1786. Lord Stirling to Col. Clement Biddle, Feb. 2nd, 1778.

Lease from Mary Scull Biddle, witnessed by Charles Biddle, Jan. 24th, 1769. Commissions of Col. Clement Biddle, one dated July 8th, 1776, one dated Sept. 11th, 1771.

Silhouette of William McFunn Biddle.

MRS. CHARLES W. CHURCHIMAN

Silver Urn presented to Commodore James Biddle, U. S. N. (1783-1848)—in 1813 by his early friends and companions in Philadelphia in recognition of his distinguished services to the Country. Framed Resolution and Signatures in connection with Presentation of Urn. Silver Pitcher presented by the United States Bank to Nicholas Biddle, President (1786-1844).

Satin Slippers belonging to Mrs. Nicholas Biddle (1812) (nee Jane M. Craig).

MRS. EDWARD B. ROBINETTE

Silver Vase inherited from Major Thomas Biddle, U. S. A. (1790-1831).

Sword presented to Commodore James Biddle (1783-1848) by Congress in recognition of his distinguished services in the Navy.

Bronze Medal presented to Commodore James Biddle by Congress.

Silver Sugar Bowl (1747) belonging to Mrs. Nicholas Biddle (1793-1856).

Card Case given by Charlotte Napoleon to Mrs. Nicholas Biddle (1793-1856).

HEIRLOOMS

MISS ELISE BIDDLE ROBINSON

Watch belonging to Miss Jane M. Craig (Mrs. Nicholas Biddle) Worn at the Meschianza Dance given by Lord Howe in Philadelphia (1778).

Set of Coral Jewelry belonging to Mrs. Nicholas Biddle (1793-1856).

MISS LYDIA BIDDLE

Pins worn by Clement M. Biddle (1838-1902) as a Member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition—Philadelphia—1876, and by his Wife, as a member of the Woman's Committee.

CHAS. J. BIDDLE

Sword presented to Major Chas. John Biddle (1819-1863), by citizens of Philadelphia in recognition of his distinguished service in the war with Mexico.

MRS. THOMAS NEWHALL

Earrings and Sewing Table belonging to Sarah (Sally) Stokes Biddle, Daughter of Charles Biddle (1787-1836).

MISS LYDIA BIDDLE AND MRS. LUCY BIDDLE LEWIS

Deeds to Edward Biddle (1738-1779) for land in Berks County.

MRS. WM. B. READ

Maple Rocking Chair purchased by Robert Biddle (1814-1902) given to his sister, Ann Biddle.

EDWARD BIDDLE CLAY

Original Deed to William Biddle of property in West New Jersey from William Penn and others dated January 23rd, 1676. See page 4.

MRS. WILLIAM R. PHILLER

Snuff Box of Nathaniel Chapman (1780-1853).

Miniature of Mary Biddle (Mrs. Thomas Cadwalader) (1781-1850).

Copy of George Washington's letter to Colonel Clement Biddle dated Morristown, New Jersey, May 27th, 1780. See page 18.

MRS. SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS

Cocked Hat and Epaulettes of Commodore James Biddle (1783-1848).

A. MERCER BIDDLE

Silver Tea Set belonging to Mrs. Nicholas Biddle (1793-1856).

HARRY C. THAYER

Silver Sugar Tongs of Colonel Clement Biddle (1740-1814) reputed to have been used by General Washington and Colonel Biddle at Valley Forge.

ROBERT BIDDLE

Wedding Certificate (Society of Friends) of Clement and Mary Canby Biddle, November 2, 1810, and William Canby and Rachel Miller Biddle (February 21, 1838).

MRS. AUSTIN C. LEEDS

Portraits of Clement Biddle (1778-1856) and his wife, Mary Canby Biddle.

WILLIAM WHITE

Silver Tea Service of Marks John Biddle (1765-1841). Reputed to have been made from Mexican Silver Dollars.

Notes

NOTE 1: William Biddle, the original emigrant and progenitor of most of the name now living in this country, came to New Jersey, then known as West Jersey, from London, England, in the Summer of 1681. As near as can be ascertained he was born in Staffordshire, England, about 1630, or a few years prior thereto.

From the Minutes of Friends Meeting at Bishopgate Street, London, it is recorded he married Sarah Kempe, a widow, on the 12th month, 7th day, 1665 (February 7, 1666 N. S.), and that the names of his children, all born in London, are as follows:

Elizabeth: Born 4-25-1668 (June 25th, 1668 N. S.). Died in Infancy.
William: Born 10-4-1669 (December 4th, 1669 N. S.).
John: Born 10-27-1670 (December 27th, 1670 N. S.). Died in Childhood.
Joseph: Born 12-6-1672 (February 6th, 1673 N. S.). Died in Childhood.
Sarah: Born 10-2-1678 (December 2nd, 1678 N. S.).

NOTE 2: Total purchases of William Biddle in West Jersey were as follows:

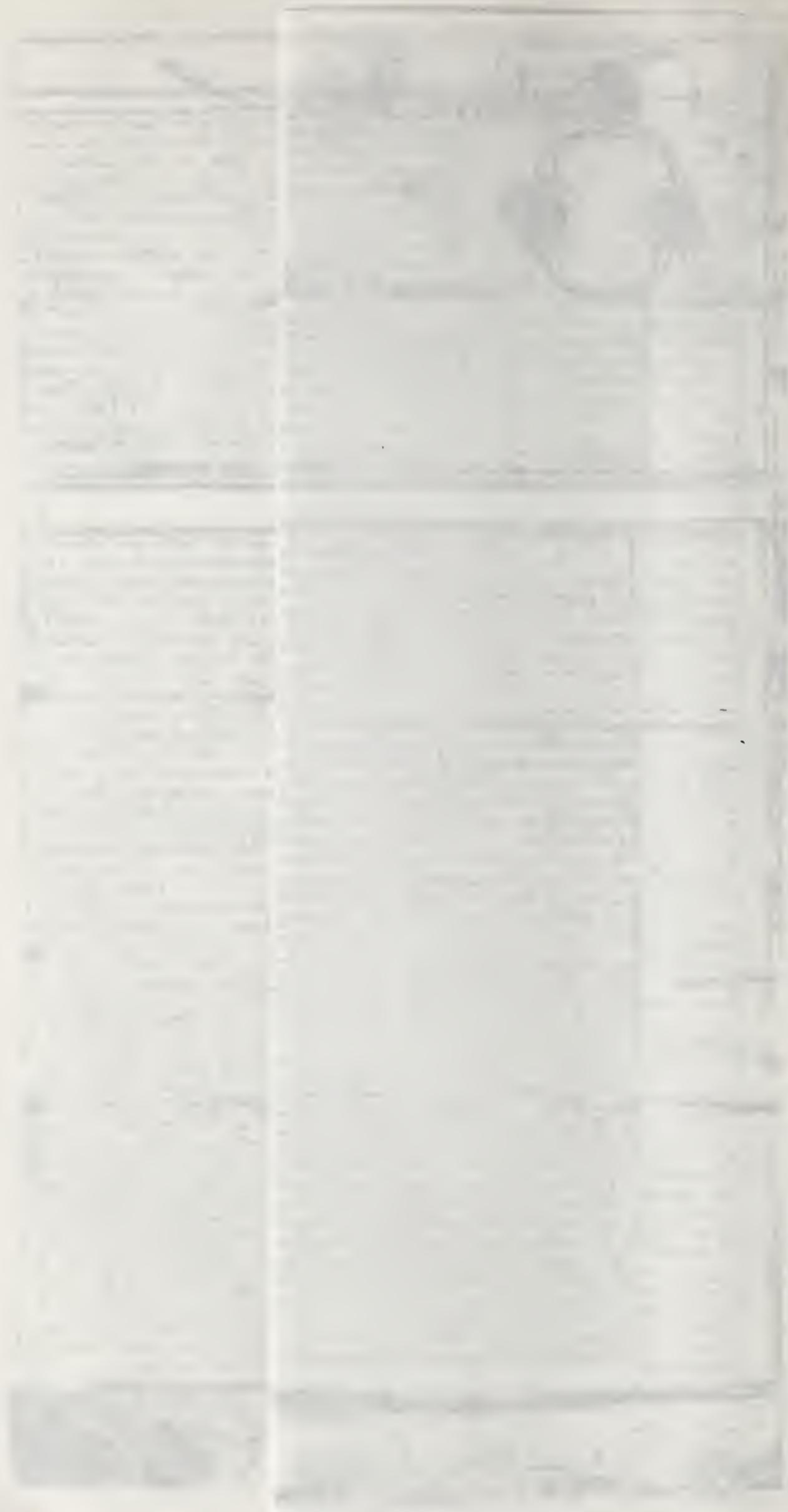
1st—January 23rd, 1676, from William Penn, Gowen Lowrie, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billing (or Byllinge) one-half share.
2nd—April 4th, 1677, from Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills—one-fourth share.
3rd—October 29th, 1678, from Nicholas Bell—one-sixth share.
4th—August 9th, 1684, from Joseph Helmsley—one-fourth share.
5th—August 22nd, 1684, from Samuel Clay—one-sixth share.
6th—May 20th, 1686, from Thomas Hutchinson—one-fourth share.
7th—November 10th, 1691, from the Executors of Anna Salter—one-sixth share.

By these purchases William Biddle became entitled to 42,916 $\frac{2}{3}$ rds acres of the province, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ shares of the 16 shares into which the province was divided.

The original deed of William Penn, Gowen Lawrie and Nelson Lucas, Trustees or Assignees of Edward Byllinge to William Biddle, Thomas Olive and Daniel Wills for an undivided one-hundredth part of the province of West Jersey dated January 23rd, 1676, which is believed to be the first deed granted by the said trustees to any purchaser of lands in the province, was handed down through the various generations as follows:

From William to his son, William Biddle (2nd Generation),
to his son, John Biddle (3rd Generation).
to his son, Owen Biddle (4th Generation).

LE, JAN. 23RD, 1676. (See Note 2.)



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to his son, John Biddle (5th Generation).
to his son, Samuel Biddle (6th Generation).
to his brother, Edward C. Biddle (6th Generation).
to his daughter, Hettie Foster Biddle (7th Generation).
to his nephew, Edward Biddle Clay (8th Generation)
who now possesses the deed.

Up until the 6th generation the deed in each case was owned by the oldest son with the exception of John Biddle (3rd generation) who was the youngest son of William Biddle (2nd generation).

Samuel Biddle had no descendants and, therefore, left the deed to his brother, Edward C. Biddle, who in turn left it to his daughter, Hetty Foster Biddle, who had no descendants, and left the deed to her nephew, Edward Biddle Clay, who very kindly allowed it to be exhibited at the Biddle Anniversary Meeting on November 12th, and a photograph to be taken of it, a reproduction of which appears in his book.

For full comprehension of the deed a few words explanatory of the state of affairs in West Jersey in 1676 are necessary which we give here-with as briefly as possible:

In March, 1664, King Charles II of England granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, afterwards the successor upon the Throne, his heirs and assigns, by letters patent, two tracts of land in America, one of which comprised the land now known as the State of New Jersey.

On June 23rd and 24th in the same year, James, by deeds of lease and release, conveyed this latter tract to two members of the King's Privy Council, namely, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, for the consideration of 10 shillings, and yielding and paying yearly 1 peppercorn, should it be legally exacted. In the release by which the absolute fee was vested in Berkeley and Carteret, a rent-seck of 70 nobles (an English Gold Coin rated at 6 shillings and 8 pence sterling) of lawful money of England was reserved if the same should be lawfully demanded.

In 1673 Lord Berkeley sold to John Fenwick his one undivided moiety, or one-half part, in trust for Edward Byllinge, for 1000 pounds. This was done to guard Byllinge's Estate from his creditors who had become troublesome. A difficulty arose between Fenwick and Byllinge as to the estate which each held under the title and arbitrators were appointed to settle the matter, one of whom was William Penn.

This being satisfactorily arranged, William Penn, Gowen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas were appointed trustees, or assignees, of Edward Byllinge, and having divided the province which was still held in common with Carteret into 100 equal parts, Fenwick assigned 9 undivided tenth parts, or 90 hundredths parts, of the province, which constituted Byllinge's share to the above-named trustees, while he retained the remaining 10th for himself. This remainder was afterwards leased for 1000 years to John Etheridge (or Edridge) and Edmond Warner. They then sold 7 equal undivided ninetieth parts of 90 equal undivided hundredth parts to Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Pearson, Joseph Hemsley, George Hutchinson and Robert Stacy, all of whom were from York County, England, and all members of the Society of Friends, and likewise creditors of Byllinge, to whom all his other creditors had assigned their claims.

In 1676 a tripartite deed was executed between Carteret and the West Jersey Proprietors settling the line between East and West New Jersey, giving the Western part of the province to those holding under Fenwick and Byllinge and the Eastern part to Carteret and those holding under him.

Upon the death of Byllinge in 1687 Daniel Coxe purchased the interest of Byllinge's heirs. The amount of land purchased of the trustees by William Biddle, Thomas Olive and Daniel Wills was "one undivided ninetieth part of the said 90 equal and undivided hundredth parts." It is impossible to gather from this the number of acres of land constituting the purchase, but an approximation may be made from the fact that each proprietors dividend was at first fixed at slightly over 5000 acres, and there is said to have been 7 dividends, this would give to each proprietor something over 35,000 acres. This, however, must be erroneous, for if multiplied by the number of proprietors it would amount to more land than the province contained.

Smith in his "History of New Jersey," quoted by Proud, "History of Pennsylvania," Volume 1, Page 165, says: "The proprietors of West Jersey soon after their arrival divided among them 500,000 acres, which they called the first dividend, since which, at different times they have issued directions for each proprietor taking his part of 4 other dividends of the like quantity amounting in the whole an allowance of 5% for roads, to 2,625,000; conjectured by many to be full as much as the division contains, of this the far greater part is already surveyed; what yet remains are chiefly the rights of minors and people abroad."

It was first intended to divide West Jersey into 10 parts fronting on the Delaware River but counties were established which took the place of tenths. Salem County is said to include one-tenth, Gloucester one-tenth, and Burlington two-tenths. At first the Legislative Assembly, which had been consulted, assumed the management of the lands, which arrangement continued about ten years, but the duties being onerous the Assembly notified the Proprietors in 1687 that they might choose a convenient number of themselves to transact their own business.

At the first election held in 1688, the first Board of Proprietors was chosen, among whom was William Biddle, five of whom should constitute a quorum, who were to manage the business of the province for the interest of all the Proprietors.

All titles in West Jersey are derived from some of the original Proprietors of the hundredths. Originally the deeds of finance were by lease and release but in modern times by means of bargain and sale.

For a long period there was no law in New Jersey to enforce the recording of deeds; the mode of proving title was by producing the deeds and showing the chain of title, but if many of the original deeds were un-recorded and were frequently mislaid or lost, an act was passed by the New Jersey Assembly in 1787 decreeing that a record of survey duly inspected and recorded would be received as "prima facie" evidence of good title.

The early colonists, of course, followed the English custom, and the deeds of the Proprietors for their first purchases which constituted their proprietary rights, appear to be pretty generally recorded. These necessitated original surveys of the land and were entitled to dividends, some of which were endorsed thereon. The recording of subsequent deeds was not

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obligatory and was more frequently omitted than otherwise. However, if William Biddle and the other early settlers in New Jersey had had all of their deeds duly recorded it would have much simplified the problem of determining the number and amount of his purchases of land in West Jersey.

NOTE 3: Mt. Hope included five hundred acres on the mainland and two hundred and seventy-eight acres, the area of an adjacent island, in the Delaware River.

There is still standing on a bluff overlooking the Delaware River and Biddle's Island an old two-story frame house known in the neighborhood as "The Biddle House," which is believed to be the identical house which William Biddle erected and in which he lived. This is strengthened by the fact that the frame is of solid timber, while the nails used in clapboarding are of wrought iron, doubtless brought over from England. The exterior of the house today is in bad condition, part of it having rotted away. The interior, however, is in much better shape, and consists of a hall and two rooms downstairs, with boarded-in fire places, and four rooms upstairs.

The property until recently was owned by the American Ice Company, who rented the house to a Mrs. Michael Joseph Welch, a cheery old lady nearly eighty years of age, who has lived there for thirty-five years, and who five years ago acquired her second and present husband, age fifty-seven. Incidentally, the rent charged her was \$8.00 a month, or \$96.00 a year. The house and adjoining property was sold to Angelo Sangiavonni, and in the new lease dated August 12th, 1931, it is referred to as the "William Penn House," the rent remaining as heretofore. The new landlord is referred to in a letter accompanying the deed as an honest and upright man.

NOTE 4: In his Marriage Certificate, as well as in the original deed, William Biddle is described as "Shoemaker," while in the other deeds which follow until August 22nd, 1681, he is variously described as Shoemaker, Cordwainer and Cordweynder. In the last two deeds he is described as Yeoman and Merchant respectively.

In following these useful but not aristocratic vocations he was in good company since the majority of the early emigrants from England to this country had similar occupations, which is in no wise to their discredit, since they generally showed themselves as he did, to be men of strong character, sterling virtue and good attainments.

NOTE 5: William Penn, under erroneous impressions as to riparian rights, laid claim to part of the island. The respective claims were submitted to the adjudication of a committee duly appointed in accordance with the rules for the government of the "Society of Friends" who declared the title of the Island to be vested in Biddle.

NOTE 6: William Biddle, 2nd, was left a life interest in Mt. Hope, the property at his death going to his son, William Biddle, 3rd, who agreed, however, during the life of William Biddle, 2nd, to sell the property to Thomas Biddle, a cousin of his grandfather, William Biddle, and who was

mentioned in his will. The property remained in the Thomas Biddle family until March, 1834, when it was purchased by the Camden & Perth Amboy Railroad, who ran tracks through the part of it fronting on the Delaware River, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. Subsequently the railroad sold the remaining portion to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which was in turn absorbed by the American Ice Company, and ice was cut from a pond on the property before the days of artificial ice.

Burlington Quarterly Meeting was held at the house from 1682 to 1711, after which date it met alternating at Burlington and Chesterfield until 1827. In the minutes of the Chesterfield Meeting, which have been carefully preserved, we find several notices of William Biddle and his wife, Sarah, among them the following:

"At a monthly meeting of friends at their house in Chesterfield, ye 3d day of ye 8 mo., 1695, Friends being informed that William Biddle's daughter is about to take a husband that is not a friend, and that not in accord to the order of truth, Mahlon Stacey and Francis Davenport is by this meeting desired to go to speak with William concerning the same of his answer."

The friends named accordingly spoke to them, and reported at the next monthly meeting that they had so done, and that William and his wife said:

"Their daughter had done nothing in this her marriage without their consent. We, pressing them to know what answer we should return to this meeting, said, we were men, capable to give the answer."

The meeting does not appear to have derived much satisfaction from William and his wife, as the committee also reported that they said "they do not see that they have been amiss," but nothing further appears on the records concerning this matter.

These quotations refer to the marriage of Sarah Biddle to William Righton. This marriage was solemnized in open court in the presence of the sitting magistrates and invited guests. Her husband died soon after their marriage.

In 1703 the following minute was made:

"At a monthly meeting of friends held at their meeting house in Chesterfield, the 3d day of 12 mo., 1703: Clement Plumstead of Philadelphia and Sarah Royden (sic), late of Philadelphia, but now of this province, signify their intentions of taking each other in marriage, and William Biddle, her father, being present, gave his consent, and also acquaints this meeting that his wife is satisfied."

They were married in March, 1704, and on the 17th of 6 mo., 1705, Sarah Plumstead died without issue, and consequently all the descendants of William and Sarah Biddle are descendants of his son William Biddle 2d.

NOTE 7: The portraits of William Biddle and his wife, Sarah Kempe Biddle, were purchased in 1931 by A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., from Forrester Warner, 31 Buckingham Gate, S.W.I., London, England.

Mr. Warner stated they were at one time the property of Mr. John Kent, Great-Nephew of Mrs. William Biddle, and that he personally received the portraits from a Major Kent, who was a direct descendant, and that until they came to him they had never been out of the possession of the Kent Family.

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The description relating to William Biddle, which appeared on the back of his portrait, states that he was born in London in 1630 and at the time the portrait was painted he was a Captain in the Parliamentary Army in the Civil War. He afterwards joined the Society of Friends, and married December 7th, 1665 Miss Kent at the Friends Meeting House, Bishopgate, London, and sailed for New Jersey in 1681.

The description on the back of William Biddle's Wife's portrait states that she married Captain William Biddle, December 1665.

The details of the descriptions coincide with the data concerning William Biddle with the exception that his wife's name is spelled "Kent," instead of "Kemp" or "Kempe." This discrepancy might be due either to a typographical error on the part of the man who wrote the description on the back of the portraits, or to a different way of spelling the family name, which was quite common in the Seventeenth Century. For example: The name of one of the men who deeded land to William Biddle in West New Jersey appears in the deeds spelled in three different ways, namely, "Billing," "Bylling," and "Byllinge."

It would seem that the portrait of William Biddle was painted while he was an officer in the Parliamentary Army prior to his joining the Society of Friends. This would account for his somewhat elaborate style of dress.

It has been ascertained after careful research that William Biddle's Father was Captain Michael Biddle, M.P., of Elmhurst, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Skeffington, 1st, Bart. of Fisherwick. The Skeffingtons now bear the title of "Viscount of Massereene." Their portraits which appear in this book were offered to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., in England after he had purchased the portraits of William Biddle and his wife.

The name "Biddle," according to some authorities on Nomenclature, is a modification of the name "Byddell," "Bedulph," "Biddolph" or "Biddulph," an Anglo Saxon Compound meaning "Boat" and "Help."

"Biddulph" was the Guardian Saint of the Mariner and much favored by all sea-faring men.

Other authorities maintain that the name of "Biddle" is derived from "Beadle," which was the name of the office of Court Announcer or Crier.

In Shaw's History of Staffordshire, Volume 1, Page 352, is the pedigree of "Biddulph of Elmhurst." It begins with "48 Edward 3rd" and runs in direct descent to—

Simon Byddell buried in 1579
First Son Simon Biddulph died 1596
First Son Simon Biddle died 1632
First Son Michael Biddulph (or Biddle) died 1657.

The Michael Biddle who died in 1657 had ten sons, and it has been authoritatively ascertained that the William Biddle who came to West New Jersey in 1681 was one of these sons.

NOTE 8: "NICHOLAS BIDDLE was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1786. He began his education at the Academy, whence he went to the University of Pennsylvania. He was about to take his degree from the latter institution in 1799, when, owing to his extreme youth, being then but thirteen years of age, he determined to enter Princeton. In 1801, after

a two-and-a-half-year course, he was graduated at the head of his class, dividing the distinction with Mr. Edward Watts of Virginia. He then commenced the study of law, and soon attracted the attention of some of the leading men in the land by his diligence and skill. He was called from the pursuit of his profession by General Armstrong, a friend of the family, when the latter was appointed Minister of the United States to France in 1804. In that year, as private Secretary to the Minister, Nicholas Biddle embarked upon his public career.

From 1804 to 1807, Mr. Biddle was in Europe. As secretary to General Armstrong, he was involved in the financial transactions necessitated by the sale of Louisiana; and in this capacity he began to exhibit those phenomenal abilities which later marked him as one of the greatest financiers of his age. At the conclusion of his service with General Armstrong, he traveled extensively in Europe, visiting with particular interest Greece and England. In England he met our Minister, James Monroe, and there began the friendship between these two which continued throughout their lives. He returned home in 1807 and began the practice of law in Philadelphia. However, his innate love for literature could not be quelled, and he occupied his spare moments in editing the "Journal of Lewis and Clark," writing a great deal for periodicals on various subjects, and finally associating himself with Dennie in the editing of the "Portfolio," one of the landmarks in American literature. Between 1810 and 1818, he served two terms in the state legislature, where he distinguished himself in his advocacy of adequate education for Pennsylvania, in behalf of the re-charter of the United States Bank, and in military legislation during the War of 1812. He was chosen a Government director of the Bank of the United States in 1819; in 1822 he was elected President of the institution. He continued in this office until 1836, when he was elected President of the new corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania. But until the close of his life, in 1844, he took an active interest in current events.

This brief sketch of Nicholas Biddle's life, however, fails to disclose the man of his achievements. Only a close reading of his entire correspondence can do this. When one peruses the numerous letters from such men as James Monroe, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Dr. Thomas Cooper, Horace Binney, John Tyler, George McDuffie, Edward Everett, John McLean, Edward Livingston, asking and seeking advice on public questions, the manifold activities of the great financier begin to appear. Agricultural societies, literary clubs, educators, colleges, philanthropists, financiers, and public men besought his assistance and counsel. To all he showed the same courtesy and interest while carrying on his business transactions and his titanic struggle with President Jackson."

From the Preface to *The Correspondence of Nicholas Biddle*
Edited by Reginald C. McGrane, Ph.D.
Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919

A Poem, written by NICHOLAS BIDDLE
at eighteen years of age

"In the year 1804 I went one afternoon to visit my cousins Miss Mary and Rebecca Biddle, daughters of Col. Clement Biddle, then spending the summer on Ridge Road near the Robin Hood tavern about five miles from town. A violent storm came on towards evening and compelled me to remain for the night. After I had gone to bed the family

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were waked by the eldest son Thomas Biddle, who came with the news that his eldest sister Mary, who was absent from home had that afternoon gone over the Schuylkill to the Hut, I think it was called, where Mr. and Mrs. William Willing lived, and had there been married to Mr. Thomas Cadwalader. They had been for some time previous engaged, but an opposition on the part of his family prevented the union, till the young people took the matter into their own hands, and settled the affair this afternoon. They did well, for among my acquaintances, I have known no one more judicious or productive of more mutual happiness than this. The next morning I returned homewards, but stopping at a country seat of my father's in Islington Lane, I found an old scrap of paper on which I indited the following. It has never been read by anyone, and was almost forgotten by myself until a short time ago in examining some old papers I discovered it."

THE ELECTION OF REBECCA SET FORTH IN VERIE LAMENTABLE RHYMES.

Olympus Record,
June 25th, 1804.

The Gods of Olympus this night had sat late
Discussing at length the affairs of the State,
When Venus, quite breathless, burst open the door
And "Miss Biddle," she loudly exclaimed, "is no more."
Each God was affrighted, but Venus went on,
"I speak only the truth, she has indeed gone,
"But she's gone to the arms of her fortunate lover,
"And her cares and anxieties now are all over;
"No longer shall fears her soft bosom molest,
"But a blessing to all, she shall herself be blest;
"And her life which the good shall forever approve,
"Shall be true as her feelings and pure as her love."

When the rapture of joy had begun to subside,
'Twas moved her successor they now should provide;
The motion was carried—old Jove took the chair
And stated the case with a congressman's air.
"By a law of King Saturn, my friends, 'tis decreed
"That the next single sister should always succeed;
"As a matter of course then I trust you will see
"That henceforth Rebecca, Miss Biddle must be."

To adopt this advice the whole council inclined,
When Juno rose up, and thus spoke out her mind:
"I know you all love her, and yet I declare
"I don't think this Rebecca's a girl worth a hair;
"She's ugly, she's ignorant, thinks she's a wit,
"Always trying a pun which she never can hit;
"She's saucy, ill-tempered and always in strife,
"And to vex all her friends seems the aim of her life.
"In short, if you choose her 'twill give me more pain
"Than to witness the woes of a long inter-reign."

"To this judgment," said Bacchus, "I give my support,
"I don't like the girl, for she never drinks port;

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"Besides she's a thief, though I ne'er could detect her,
 "Yet her lips and her breath prove the loss of our nectar."

At these slanders so false, the whole heavens took fire,
 And Venus first vented her terrible ire:

"Shall that face and that form which would honor a throne,
 "Which the Queen of the loves would be happy to own;
 "Shall those eyes which intoxicate more than the bowl,
 "All beaming with spirit, all glowing with soul;
 "Shall the grace and the sweetness her manners combine,
 "Which make her so lovely, and just not divine;
 "Shall these be unnoticed? Ah, when my son's dart,
 "Defying her caution, shall reach that young heart,
 "New beauties, new lightnings shall flash in those eyes,
 "And Juno, tho' jealous, applaud to the skies."

Minerva defended the maiden's strong mind,
 Which genius enlightened and study refined;
 That altho' her fine spirits might sometimes be wild,
 Yet her heart was as true as her temper was mild;
 And the world might be searched, 'ere again we should find
 A daughter so loving, a sister so kind.

Momus rose with a grin, and swore Juno was crazy,
 Or had only seen Beck when the weather was hazy;
 For his part, he vowed, since he last had the glass
 All he saw was eclipsed by this exquisite lass;
 That she never sat still, but had something to say,
 And in frolic and fun would delight the whole day.
 And if ever her wit seemed to wound a weak friend,
 To injure a friend she could never intend:
 "And though, Mr. Chairman, her sister has merit,
 "Yet Rebecca for me, Sir—Ah! she has the spirit."

Convinced by this evidence, Juno relented,
 And Bacchus to vote in her favor consented.
 Great Jove put the question—nem-con, 'twas agreed
 That Rebecca to Mary should quickly succeed.
 Some thought she'd refuse, but the motion was scouted,
 And "Rebecca's Miss Biddle!" through Olympus was shouted.
 The Gods then unanimous, gave their permission
 That I, the Grand Scribe, should make out a commission.
 All hail then Miss Biddle!

But do not long tarry,
 Soon give up your title, and (you know whom) marry.

Islington Lane.

